

In September 1997, USAID completed its first Strategic Plan. In it, the Agency identified 6 strategic development goals, with 22 contributing objectives, for guiding its work in the developing world (see figure A.1).

USAID's *Strategic Plan* also selected a limited number of performance goals and indicators to track and report on progress in each of the six Agency goal areas. Performance goals translate the Agency's goals into specific long-term targets or trends to be achieved by USAID and its development partners over the next decade or more. Matrix 1 lists these Agency performance goals and indicators and relates each of them to the appropriate Agency goal and (where possible) objective. These performance goals and indicators are largely consistent with development targets and indicators established in *Shaping the 21st Century: The Role of Development Cooperation*, a May 1996 publication of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

These broad development goals and targets can be viewed as a framework that directs the efforts of the development assistance community toward a number of significant challenges. USAID has expended considerable effort to achieve wide consensus on this framework. To date, major elements of the framework have been adopted by the DAC/OECD and have been the focus of G-8 discussions, most recently at the Birmingham G-8 summit. The framework increasingly represents group agreement. It also highlights the

necessity of working collaboratively with other donors, implementing partners, recipient governments, and the ultimate beneficiaries themselves if these strategic goals and targets are to be achieved.

The framework informs strategic choices. Analyzing how countries and regions compare to the framework's goals and targets suggests where and on which specific sectors the Agency might focus its efforts. For example, resource allocations among countries might be influenced by indicator data showing comparative need and progress. Similarly, such data can inform decisions concerning when countries might graduate from sectoral assistance, by demonstrating they have met or surpassed specific thresholds, benchmarks, or targets. The framework is less useful for reporting outputs and immediate results directly attributable to USAID expenditures and activities. Clearly, the challenging performance goals established in the Strategic Plan require the collaborative efforts of the whole development community, and cannot be accomplished by USAID alone.

USAID has developed a country development trends database with time-series data for each of those indicators for all countries. The purpose of the database (the source of the tables presented in this annex) is to monitor, analyze, and report on country development progress and trends in the six Agency goal areas. The database provides easy access by Agency users, giving them options for graphics, data analysis, and tables for reporting on

ANNEX

C

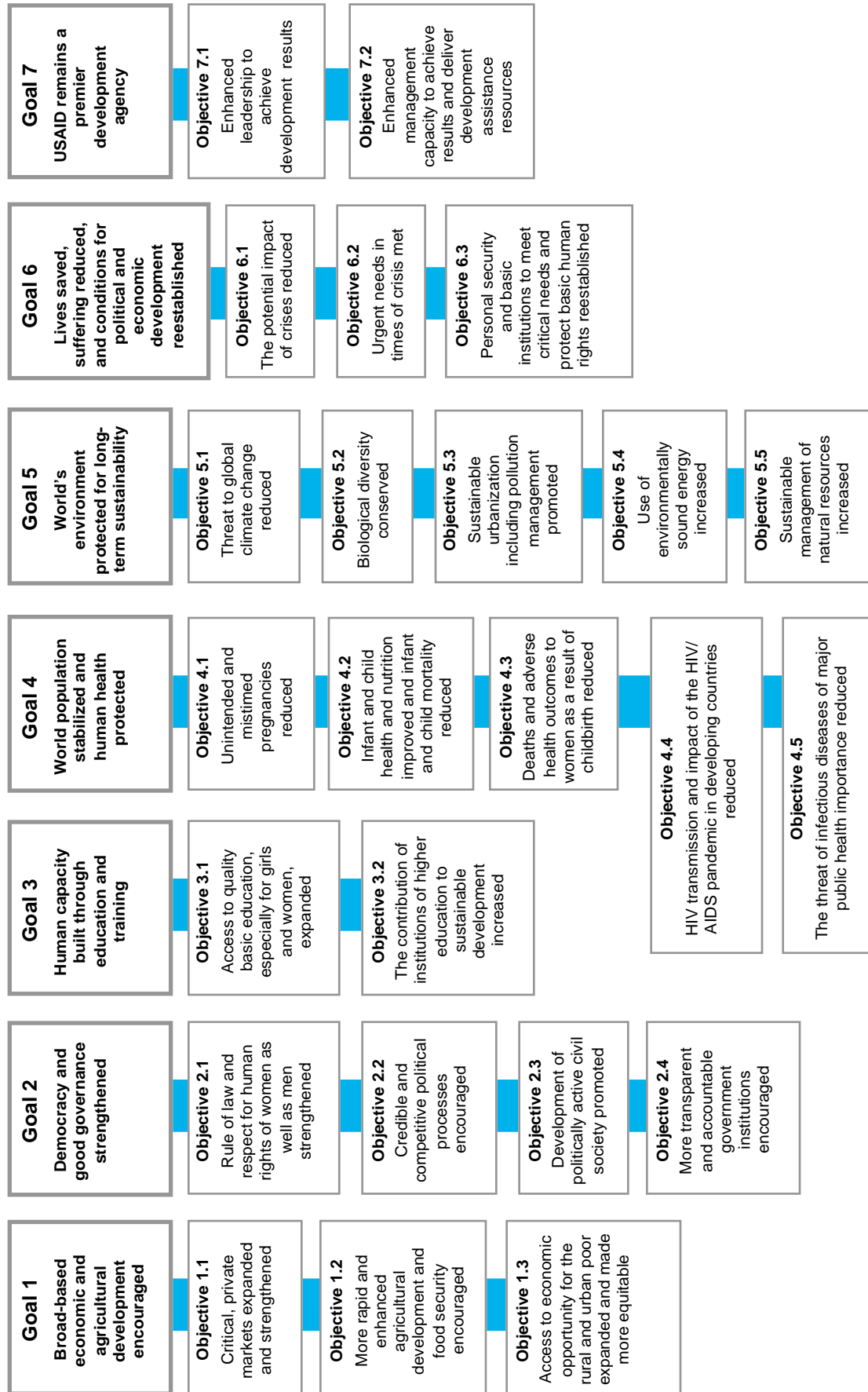
COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

performance. To aid comparative analysis, the database includes data not only for all USAID-assisted countries but also for non-USAID-assisted developing countries and for high income countries as well. Data are from international sources that are relatively comparable across time and countries.

Although considerable effort and care have gone into selecting the indicators and searching for reliable data sources, problems remain with data quality,

coverage, and timeliness. Some of the indicators are at best proxy (indirect) measures for their performance goals. Country coverage is spotty for a number of the indicators, for example, those reporting on poverty, education, and refugee conditions. A lack of regular and timely data updates is another common problem with many of these indicators. Data may be collected only every few years for some indicators and are often two to three years out of date.

Figure A.1
USAID Strategic Plan



The Matrices

Matrices A.1, A.2A, and A.2B provide the basis for the data presented in the statistical tables. Matrix A.1 presents the Agency goals and their indicators, organized into the six development goal areas. Where possible, they are also organized according to the specific Agency objective to which they most closely relate. In some cases, a performance goal and indicator can be associated only with an Agency goal, but not with a specific objective. Moreover, not all Agency objectives have performance goals and indicators related to them. As work on the framework progresses, this should be rectified. Matrix A.1 is based on the Agency Strategic Plan and on revisions made in the *Annual Performance Plan* for FY2000.

Matrices A.2A and A.2B present various classifications for each of the USAID-assisted countries. For example, they show the USAID bureau, as well as World Bank geographic regions and income groups to which each USAID-assisted country belongs. Moreover, they show whether a country has significant USAID programs (i.e., strategic objectives) that contribute to each of the Agency goals and objectives. Countries are listed in matrices A.2A and A.2B if they have received actual obligations (greater than \$500,000) in FY97 of Development Assistance (DA), Economic Support Funds (ESF), Special Assistance Initiative/New Independent States (SAI/NIS), or PL 480 (Title II or III). Those countries receiving only PL 480 funds are flagged in matrices A.2A and A.2B (since they are excluded from tables 1 through 5, but included in table 6).

The Statistical Tables

The statistical tables use the country classifications from Matrices A.1, A.2A, and A.2B to show development trends in countries that receive USAID assistance.

Each of the six goal areas consists of three tables with suffixes, labeled A through C, except goal 6, which includes C but merges A and B.

The first two tables for each goal area (A and B) show country aggregations (averages) in both weighted and unweighted terms. Where possible, summary data included in tables with an “A” suffix are weighted. Each country’s indicator value is assigned a respective weight appropriate for that specific indicator. For example, country rates for maternal mortality are assigned weights using the number of live births for that country. Brazil’s rate would therefore affect the aggregated rate because of the relative high level of births in Brazil versus countries with smaller numbers of births. The indicators used for calculating weighted aggregates are identified in the goal area table notes. Tables labeled with a “B” suffix present summary data calculated as straight averages that assign equal weight to all reporting countries. Summaries in tables A and B are based only on the countries where there were available data. For a few indicators (total land area under national protection, total forest area, and total number of people displaced by open conflict) aggregates are simply totals of the indicators and are not weighted.

Because of missing data, what is reported in the aggregate tables (A and B) should be taken as approximations. Tables labeled B show the percent of USAID-assisted countries with missing data.

Tables labeled C display country-level indicator data for each of the USAID-assisted countries. For goal areas 1–5 (tables A.1–A.5, with the “C” suffix), the USAID-assisted countries are defined as those receiving actual obligations above \$500,000 in FY1997 from DA, ESF, or SAI/NIS accounts. However, for goal area 6, table A.6C, the USAID-assisted countries also include those countries that receive PL 480 funds only⁵.

A number of the indicators are growth rates, calculated as annual averages and presented as percentages. Currency value growth rates are computed from constant price or real value series, where possible. In most cases, growth rates are calculated by a least-squares recession analysis. Population growth rates are calculated with an exponential growth rate regression analysis.

Definitions of Summary Table Aggregates

These summary tables (A and B of tables A.1–A.6) report indicator aggregates (averages, or in some cases totals) for USAID-assisted countries and other country groupings based on income, geography, and special categories relevant to the Agency’s organization and interests. These have been prepared for comparative purposes, so one can see at a glance which country groupings are most advanced and which are least advanced, which are

progressing faster and which slower. Following are definitions of each of the country groupings found in the summary tables.

USAID-Assisted Countries. For the Agency goals 1 through 5 (tables A.1–A.5), countries are considered to be recipients of USAID assistance if they were obligated funds from any of the following accounts during fiscal year 1997: Economic Support Funds, Development Assistance, or Special Assistance Initiative/New Independent States. Countries where total assistance from these three accounts was less than \$500,000 and countries that received assistance from PL 480 accounts exclusively (Title II and Title III) were omitted from this group. However, for Agency goal 6—humanitarian assistance—it was considered appropriate to also include those countries that received only PL 480 funds.

USAID-Assisted Countries by Bureaus. USAID-assisted countries, as defined earlier, are organized into four regional bureaus, the Bureau for Africa (AFR), Asia and the Near East (ANE), Europe and the New Independent States (ENI), and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).

USAID-Assisted Countries in Postconflict Transition and Sustainable Development Countries. For purposes of policy, strategic planning, and reporting progress, USAID finds it useful to categorize USAID-assisted countries that are in postconflict transitions. Postconflict transitions refer to general periods of change when a country is moving from a period of instability to stability (or vice versa). The Agency is most interested in those countries in which conflict is a current

or relatively recent threat to social and economic progress. The determination of which USAID-assisted countries meet this definition has been made during PPC and regional bureaus consultations. The remaining USAID-assisted countries not classified as postconflict transition countries, are for the most part sustainable development countries, although they may also include a few “other transition” countries.

USAID-Assisted Countries With Contributing Programs. This group is the subset of USAID-assisted countries in which the Agency has significant programs (i.e., strategic objectives) that contribute to the specific USAID goal or objective in question. The countries that comprise any given subset will vary from goal to goal and from objective to objective. For example, in summary table A.4A, the total fertility rate for USAID-assisted countries with contributing programs would be the weighted average of those countries with strategic objectives or programs that contribute to Agency objective 4.1: reduced pregnancies. In the same table, the under-5 mortality rate for USAID-assisted countries with contributing programs would be the weighted average of a different set of countries—those with programs contributing to Agency objective 4.2: improved child health and nutrition. Matrices A.2A and A.2B identify the countries in each of these subsets.

Non-USAID-Assisted Developing Countries. These are developing

countries that did not receive actual USAID obligations during FY97 of *any* amount from any funding account. They exclude low-funded (less than \$500,000 in FY97) USAID-assisted countries, high-income countries as defined by the World Bank, and those with populations below 1 million.

All Countries. This includes all countries of the world with populations over 1 million for which there are data, including all regions and income levels regardless of whether they are USAID-assisted.

All Countries by Income Groups. All countries are categorized according to their income group (per capita GNP range). The income group definitions used here are from the World Bank’s *World Development Indicators, 1998*. Low-income countries had a 1996 per capita GNP of \$785 or less, lower middle income countries were between \$786 and \$3,115, upper-middle-income countries were between \$3,116 and \$9,635, and high-income countries had a per capita GNP greater than \$9,635.

Developing Countries by Geographic Regions. Developing countries include all countries except the high-income countries. Based on World Bank categories in *World Development Indicators, 1998*, they are classified by geographic regions: East Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa, South Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa.

Matrix A.1. Agency Performance Goals and Indicators

Agency Goal 1: Broad-based economic growth and agricultural development encouraged

Goals and Objectives	Performance Goals	Indicators
Related to Agency goal-level	Average annual growth in per capita income above 1% achieved	GNP per capita average annual growth rate
	Reliance on foreign aid in relatively advanced (middle income) countries diminished	Aid as a percent of GNP
Objective 1.1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened	Openness and greater reliance on private markets increased	Average annual growth rates of exports and imports Economic Freedom Index
Objective 1.2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged	Average annual growth in agriculture at least as high as population growth in low income countries	Difference between average annual growth rate of agriculture and average annual growth rate of population
Objective 1.3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more accessible	Proportion of the population in poverty reduced by 50% by 2015	Percent of population in poverty (less than \$1 per day)

Agency Goal 2: Democracy and good governance strengthened

Goals and Objectives	Performance Goals	Indicators
Related to Agency goal-level	Level of freedom and participation improved	Country freedom index classification as free/partly free/not free
Objective 2.1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened	Civil liberties improved	Country composite scores for civil liberties
Objective 2.2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged	Political rights improved	Country composite scores for political rights
Objective 2.3: The development of politically active civil society promoted	Civil liberties improved	Country composite scores for civil liberties
Objective 2.4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged	None	None



Matrix A.1. Agency Performance Goals and Indicators *(continued)*

Agency Goal 3: Human capacity built through education and training

Goals and Objectives	Performance Goals	Indicators
Objective 3.1: Access to quality basic education, especially for girls and women, expanded	National primary enrollment increased to attain full primary enrollment by 2015	Percent of primary school-age population enrolled; percent of primary cohort reaching fifth grade
	Difference between girls' and boys' primary enrollment rates eliminated	Ratio of female/male net enrollment rates
Objective 3.2: The contribution of institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased	Higher education interinstitutional partnerships formed to respond to development problems	Number of higher education interinstitutional partnerships

Agency Goal 4: World population stabilized and human health protected

Goals and Objectives	Performance Goals	Indicators
Objective 4.1: Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced	Total fertility rate reduced 20% by 2007	Total fertility rate
Objective 4.2: Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced	Mortality rate for infants and children under age five reduced by 25%	Under-5 mortality rate Percent of children under 5 underweight
Objective 4.3: Deaths and adverse health outcomes of women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced	Percent of births attended by medically trained personnel increased 15% by 2007 (as a proxy for reduced maternal mortality)	Percent of births attended by medically trained personnel Maternal mortality rate Neonatal mortality rate
Objective 4.4: HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic reduced	Percent reported condom use in casual relations increased to 65% for males and 80% for females by 2001 (as a proxy for rate of increase of new annual HIV/AIDS infections)	HIV prevalence rate Percent condom use with nonregular partner
Objective 4.5: The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced	Deaths from infectious disease of major health importance reduced 10% by 2007	Number of cases of malaria and tuberculosis reported per 100,000 population

→

Matrix A.1. Agency Performance Goals and Indicators *(continued)*

Agency Goal 5: The world's environment protected for long-term sustainability

Goals and Objectives	Performance Goals	Indicators
Related to Agency goal-level	Host governments committed to sound national and international environment strategies	National environmental strategies prepared
Objective 5.1: Threat of global climate change reduced	Threat of climate change reduced	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions per capita, per \$GDP, and average annual growth rate
Objective 5.2: Biological diversity conserved	Conservation of biologically significant habitats improved	Nationally protected area
Objective 5.3: Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted	Urban population's access to adequate environmental services improved	Percent of urban population with access to safe drinking water and to sanitation services
Objective 5.4: Use of environmentally sound energy services increased	Energy conserved through increased efficiency and reliance on renewable sources	GDP per unit of commercial energy use
Objective 5.5: Sustainable management of natural resources increased	Deforestation rate in tropical forests reduced and management of natural forests and tree systems improved	Average annual change in total forest area

Agency Goal 6: Lives saved, suffering associated with natural or man-made disasters reduced, and conditions necessary for political or economic development reestablished

Goals and Objectives	Performance Goals	Indicators
Objective 6.1: The potential impact of crises reduced (crisis prevention)	None	None
Objective 6.2: Urgent needs in times of crises met	Crude mortality rate for refugee populations returned to normal range within six months after onset of emergency situation	Crude mortality rate in emergency situations
	Nutritional status of children age 5 and under made vulnerable by emergencies maintained or improved	Percent of children under 5 who are wasted
Objective 6.3: Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect basic human rights reestablished	Conditions for social and economic development in postconflict situations improved	Number of people displaced by open conflict
	Freedom of movement, expression, assembly and economy in postconflict situations increased	Number of transition countries classified as free/partly free/not free

Matrix A.2A

USAID-Assisted Country Classification^a

Countries with Programs Contributing to:

		Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6		
		Economic Growth Encouraged	Democracy & Governance Strengthened	Human Capacity Development	Population Stabilized & Health Protected	Environment Protected	Lives Saved, Suffering Reduced & Transitions Supported	Post-conflict Transition	Geographic Region
Afghanistan <i>PL 480 Only</i>	ANE								South Asia
	ENI	■	■		■			■	Europe and Central Asia
	AFR	■	■				■	■	Sub-Saharan Africa
	ENI	■	■			■	■		Europe and Central Asia
	ENI	■	■				■	■	Europe and Central Asia
Bangladesh	ANE	■	■		■				South Asia
	AFR		■	■	■				Sub-Saharan Africa
	LAC	■	■	■	■	■			Latin America & the Caribbean
	ENI							■	Europe and Central Asia
	LAC		■		■	■			Latin America & the Caribbean
Bulgaria	ENI	■	■			■	■		Europe and Central Asia
	AFR								Sub-Saharan Africa
	AFR							■	Sub-Saharan Africa
	ANE	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	East Asia and the Pacific
	AFR								Sub-Saharan Africa
Chad <i>PL 480 Only</i>	AFR								Sub-Saharan Africa
	AFR								Sub-Saharan Africa
	ENI	■	■				■	■	Europe and Central Asia
	ENI								Other High Income
	LAC	■	■	■	■	■			Latin America & the Caribbean
Ecuador	LAC	■	■		■	■			Latin America & the Caribbean
	ANE	■	■	■	■	■			Middle East & North Africa
	LAC	■	■	■	■	■		■	Latin America & the Caribbean
	AFR	■	■		■				Sub-Saharan Africa
	AFR	■	■	■	■	■	■		Sub-Saharan Africa
Gambia <i>PL 480 Only</i>	AFR	■	■		■	■	■	■	Sub-Saharan Africa
	ENI								Europe and Central Asia
	AFR	■	■	■	■	■		■	Sub-Saharan Africa
	LAC	■	■	■	■	■			Latin America & the Caribbean
	AFR	■	■	■	■	■			Sub-Saharan Africa
Guinea-Bissau	AFR	■	■						Sub-Saharan Africa
	LAC	■	■	■	■	■			Latin America & the Caribbean
	LAC	■	■	■	■	■		■	Latin America & the Caribbean
	LAC	■	■	■	■	■			Latin America & the Caribbean
	ENI	■	■	■	■	■			Europe and Central Asia

Matrix A.2A
USAID-Assisted Country Classification^a

Countries with Programs Contributing to:

Country	USAID Bureau	Goal 1 Goal 2 Goal 3 Goal 4 Goal 5 Goal 6						Post-conflict Transition	Geographic Region
		Economic Growth Encouraged	Democracy & Governance Strengthened	Human Capacity Development	Population Stabilized & Health Protected	Environment Protected	Lives Saved, Suffering Reduced & Transitions Supported		
India	ANE	■	■	■	■	■			South Asia
Indonesia	ANE	■	■		■	■		■	East Asia and the Pacific
Iraq <i>PL 480 Only</i>	ANE								Middle East & North Africa
Ireland	ENI								High Income OECD
Israel	ANE								Other High Income
Jamaica	LAC	■		■	■	■			Latin America & the Caribbean
Jordan	ANE	■			■	■			Middle East & North Africa
Kazakhstan	ENI	■	■		■	■			Europe and Central Asia
Kenya	AFR	■	■		■	■			Sub-Saharan Africa
Korea, Dem. Rep. <i>PL 480 Only</i>	ANE								East Asia and the Pacific
Kyrgyzstan	ENI	■	■		■				Europe and Central Asia
Lebanon	ANE	■	■			■			Middle East & North Africa
Lesotho <i>PL 480 Only</i>	AFR						■		Sub-Saharan Africa
Liberia	AFR		■					■	Sub-Saharan Africa
Lithuania	ENI	■	■			■			Europe and Central Asia
Madagascar	AFR	■			■	■			Sub-Saharan Africa
Malawi	AFR	■	■	■	■	■			Sub-Saharan Africa
Mali	AFR	■	■	■	■	■			Sub-Saharan Africa
Mauritania <i>PL 480 Only</i>	AFR								Sub-Saharan Africa
Mexico	LAC		■		■	■			Latin America & the Caribbean
Moldova	ENI	■	■			■			Europe and Central Asia
Mongolia	ANE	■	■						East Asia and the Pacific
Morocco	ANE	■		■	■	■			Middle East & North Africa
Mozambique	AFR	■	■		■	■		■	Sub-Saharan Africa
Namibia	AFR	■	■	■		■			Sub-Saharan Africa
Nepal	ANE	■	■	■	■	■		■	South Asia
Nicaragua	LAC	■	■	■	■	■			Latin America & the Caribbean
Niger	AFR								Sub-Saharan Africa
Nigeria	AFR		■		■				Sub-Saharan Africa
Pakistan <i>PL 480 Only</i>	ANE								South Asia

Matrix A.2A
USAID-Assisted Country Classification^a

Countries with Programs Contributing to:									
	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6			
Country	USAID Bureau	Economic Growth Encouraged	Democracy & Governance Strengthened	Human Capacity Development	Population Stabilized & Health Protected		Environment Protected	Lives Saved, Suffering Reduced & Transitions Supported	Post-conflict Transition
					Protected	Health			
Panama	LAC						■		Latin America & the Caribbean
Paraguay	LAC		■			■	■		Latin America & the Caribbean
Peru	LAC	■	■	■		■	■		Latin America & the Caribbean
Philippines	ANE	■	■			■	■		East Asia and the Pacific
Poland	ENI	■	■						Europe and Central Asia
Romania	ENI	■	■			■	■		Europe and Central Asia
Russia	ENI	■	■				■		Europe and Central Asia
Rwanda	AFR	■	■					■	Sub-Saharan Africa
Senegal	AFR	■	■			■	■		Sub-Saharan Africa
Serbia and Montenegro	ENI								Europe and Central Asia
Sierra Leone	AFR								Sub-Saharan Africa
Slovak Republic	ENI	■	■			■	■		Europe and Central Asia
Somalia	AFR	■	■				■		Sub-Saharan Africa
South Africa	AFR	■	■	■		■	■		Sub-Saharan Africa
Sri Lanka	ANE	■				■		■	South Asia
Sudan	AFR								Sub-Saharan Africa
Tajikistan	ENI	■	■			■		■	Europe and Central Asia
Tanzania	AFR	■	■			■	■		Sub-Saharan Africa
Tunisia	ANE								Middle East & North Africa
Turkey	ENI								Europe and Central Asia
Turkmenistan	ENI	■	■			■			Europe and Central Asia
Uganda	AFR	■	■	■		■	■	■	Sub-Saharan Africa
Ukraine	ENI	■	■				■	■	Europe and Central Asia
Uzbekistan	ENI	■	■			■			Europe and Central Asia
Vietnam	ANE								East Asia and the Pacific
West Bank/Gaza	ANE	■	■				■		Middle East & North Africa
Yemen	ANE								Middle East & North Africa
Zambia	AFR	■	■			■	■		Sub-Saharan Africa
Zimbabwe	AFR	■	■			■	■		Sub-Saharan Africa

^a Excludes countries where total assistance from ESF, DA, and SAI/NIS was less than \$500,000 for fiscal year 1997.

Matrix A.2B USAID-Assisted Countries with Programs Contributing to Agency Objectives^a

Country	Strategic Objectives																					
	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	6.1	6.2	6.3
Afghanistan <i>PL 480 Only</i>																						
Albania																						
Angola																						
Armenia																						
Azerbaijan																						
Bangladesh																						
Benin																						
Bolivia																						
Bosnia																						
Brazil																						
Bulgaria																						
Burkina Faso <i>PL 480 Only</i>																						
Burundi																						
Cambodia																						
Cape Verde <i>PL 480 Only</i>																						
Chad <i>PL 480 Only</i>																						
Cote d'Ivoire <i>PL 480 Only</i>																						
Croatia																						
Cyprus																						
Dominican Republic																						
Ecuador																						
Egypt																						
El Salvador																						
Eritrea																						
Ethiopia																						
Gambia <i>PL 480 Only</i>																						
Georgia																						
Ghana																						
Guatemala																						
Guinea																						
Guinea-Bissau																						
Guyana																						
Haiti																						
Honduras																						
Hungary																						

Matrix A.2B

USAID-Assisted Countries with Programs Contributing to Agency Objectives^a

Country	Strategic Objectives																					
	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	6.1	6.2	6.3
India	■	■	■					■		■	■	■	■									
Indonesia	■	■		■						■	■	■	■		■		■	■	■			
Iraq <i>PL 480 Only</i>																						
Ireland																						
Israel																						
Jamaica	■	■	■					■		■			■									
Jordan	■	■	■					■		■			■									
Kazakhstan	■													■								
Kenya			■		■	■	■			■			■									
Korea, Dem. Rep. <i>PL 480 Only</i>																						
Kyrgyzstan	■													■								
Lebanon	■	■	■																			
Lesotho <i>PL 480 Only</i>																						
Liberia																						
Lithuania	■	■	■			■	■															■
Madagascar	■	■	■																			
Malawi	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Mali	■	■	■																			
Mauritania <i>PL 480 Only</i>																						
Mexico																						
Moldova	■	■																				
Mongolia	■	■																				
Morocco	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Mozambique	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Namibia			■																			
Nepal	■	■	■					■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Nicaragua		■	■					■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Niger																						
Nigeria																						
Pakistan <i>PL 480 Only</i>																						

Matrix A.2B USAID-Assisted Countries with Programs Contributing to Agency Objectives^a

Country	Strategic Objectives																					
	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	6.1	6.2	6.3
Panama																						
Paraguay																						
Peru																						
Philippines																						
Poland																						
Romania																						
Russia																						
Rwanda																						
Senegal																						
Serbia and Montenegro																						
Sierra Leone																						
Slovak Republic																						
Somalia																						
South Africa																						
Sri Lanka																						
Sudan																						
Tajikistan																						
Tanzania																						
Tunisia																						
Turkey																						
Turkmenistan																						
Uganda																						
Ukraine																						
Uzbekistan																						
Vietnam																						
West Bank/Gaza																						
Yemen																						
Zambia																						
Zimbabwe																						

^a See figure A.1 for full text of Agency objectives and the Agency's Strategic Plan for full definitions (USAID: Agency Strategic Plan, 1997).

Figure A.2. Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Indicators
Regional Averages for USAID-Assisted Countries

See Table A.1 Notes for sources and definitions.

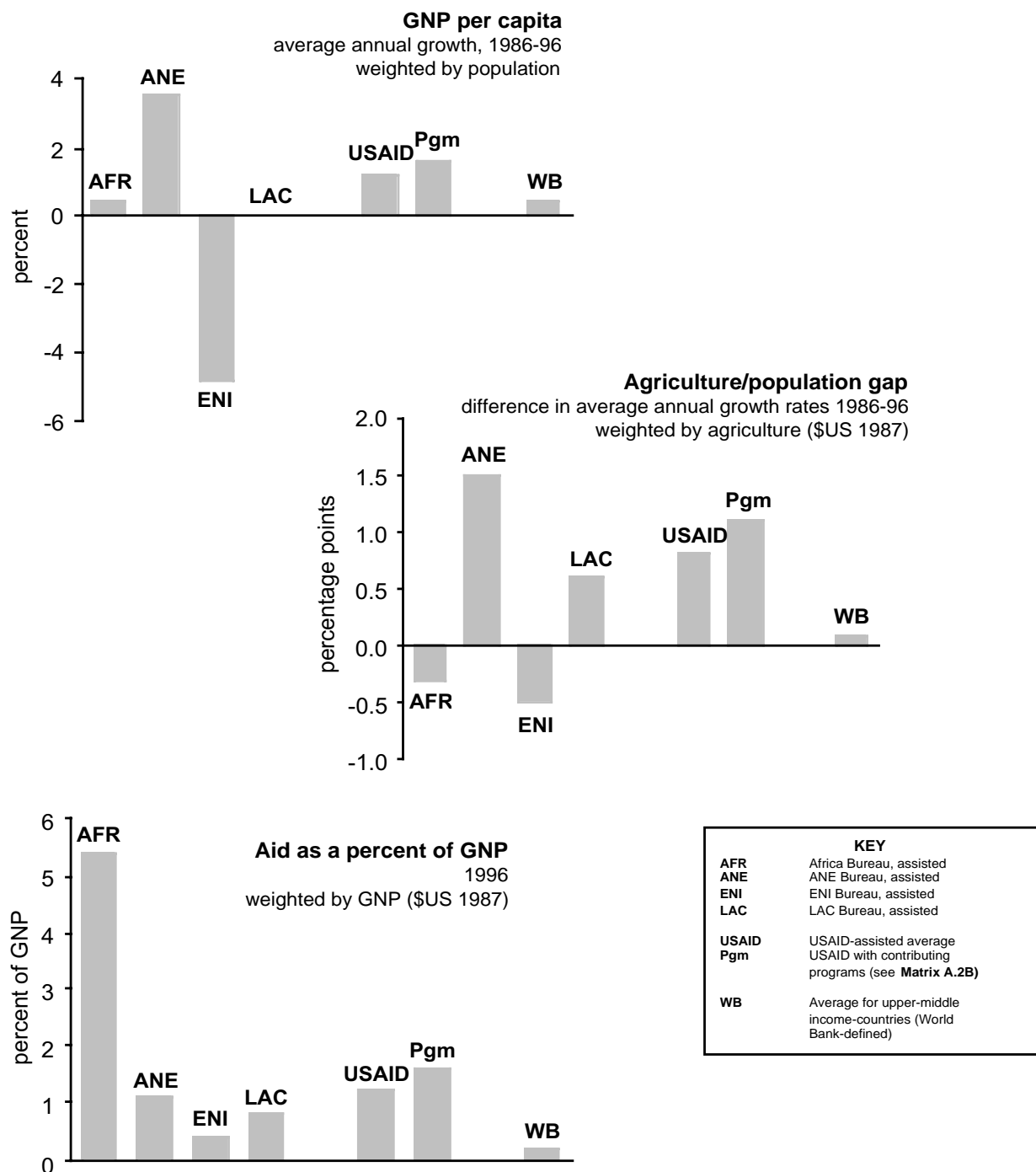


Table A.1A

USAID Goal: Broad-Based Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Encouraged**Weighted Averages—Summary**

	Goal 1			Objective 1.1			Objective 1.2			Objective 1.3
	Economic Growth Encouraged			Strengthened Markets			Agricultural Development			Expanded Access for the Poor
	GNP per capita			Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Economic Freedom Index	Agriculture	Population		Percent of people living in poverty (on less than \$1 a day)
	average annual % growth	Aid as a % of GNP		average annual % growth	average annual % growth		average annual % growth	average annual % growth		
Weighted Average	1986–96	1986	1996	1986–96	1986–96	1998	1986–96	1986–96	Difference	Percent
USAID-Assisted Total	1.2	1.6	1.2	7.5	8.2	3.3	2.7	1.9	0.8	34.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.4	6.6	5.4	4.2	5.0	3.1	2.4	2.7	-0.3	39.6
Asia and Near East	3.5	2.0	1.1	9.2	8.1	3.3	3.5	2.0	1.5	41.4
Eastern Europe and NIS	-4.8	0.2	0.4	7.9	7.3	3.2	0.1	0.6	-0.5	4.7
Latin America/Caribbean	0.0	0.6	0.8	7.0	10.6	3.3	2.4	1.9	0.6	22.8
<i>Postconflict Transition</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>15.5</i>
<i>Sustainable Development</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>36.3</i>
<i>With Contributing Programs</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>40.9</i>
Non-USAID-Assisted	6.6	0.5	0.4	11.9	13.1	3.4	3.7	1.6	2.1	20.3
All Countries	2.8	1.2	0.9	7.3	7.2	2.3	2.3	1.6	0.7	28.0
Income Groups										
Low Income	4.5	1.8	1.9	10.8	7.8	3.7	3.7	1.9	1.8	34.7
Lower Middle Income	-0.1	1.4	0.7	8.8	10.1	3.4	2.7	1.6	1.1	10.0
Upper Middle Income	0.4	0.2	0.2	8.4	12.0	3.0	1.7	1.6	0.1	17.4
High Income	1.9	0.0	0.0	6.9	6.5	2.1	0.4	0.7	-0.3	..
Regions										
East Asia and the Pacific	7.7	0.8	0.4	13.1	14.2	3.3	4.0	1.5	2.5	20.2
Europe and Central Asia	-4.8	0.2	0.4	6.6	7.4	3.3	-0.7	0.6	-1.3	4.5
Latin America/Caribbean	0.6	0.5	0.6	7.2	10.9	3.1	2.4	1.8	0.6	20.3
Near East and North Africa	-0.9	1.3	1.0	6.6	3.9	3.7	3.9	2.8	1.1	4.7
South Asia	3.1	1.8	1.0	11.2	6.6	3.6	3.5	2.0	1.5	46.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.7	6.8	6.0	3.9	4.0	3.2	2.3	2.8	-0.4	38.7

Refer to annex C text for definition of summary table aggregates.

Refer to Table A.1 Notes for definition of indicators and weights used.

.. indicates data not available.

Table A.1B

USAID Goal: Broad-Based Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Encouraged**Country Averages—Summary**

Country Averages	Goal 1 Economic Growth Encouraged			Objective 1.1 Strengthened Markets			Objective 1.2 Agricultural Development			Objective 1.3 Expanded Access for the Poor
	GNP per capita			Exports of goods and services		Imports of goods and services	Agriculture		Population	Percent of people living in poverty (on less than \$1 a day)
	average annual % growth	Aid as a % of GNP		average annual % growth	average annual % growth	Economic Freedom Index	average annual % growth	average annual % growth	Difference	Percent
	1986–96	1986	1996	1986–96	1986–96	1998	1986–96	1986–96		
USAID Assisted Total	-1.4	8.7	9.5	4.8	4.7	3.4	1.6	1.9	-0.3	28.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.5	15.3	18.1	2.3	1.9	3.5	1.6	2.6	-1.1	50.3
Asia and Near East	1.8	5.7	5.6	10.1	8.6	3.2	2.7	2.6	0.1	19.9
Eastern Europe and NIS	-5.6	0.1	3.3	3.4	2.4	3.6	-0.7	0.7	-1.4	7.1
Latin America/Caribbean	0.4	4.3	8.4	5.7	7.4	3.1	2.9	2.1	0.8	29.2
<i>Postconflict Transition</i>	-4.4	12.5	18.0	2.4	4.6	3.8	0.6	2.0	-1.5	38.7
<i>Sustainable Development</i>	-0.6	7.7	7.4	5.4	4.8	3.2	1.8	1.9	-0.1	27.6
<i>With Contributing Programs</i>	-1.8	9.4	9.5	5.3	4.5	3.4	2.1	1.9	0.2	30.8
Non-USAID Assisted	0.6	3.5	4.0	5.3	3.7	3.4	2.2	2.1	0.0	11.9
All Countries	0.0	9.8	10.1	4.8	4.7	3.1	1.4	1.8	-0.4	24.5
Income Groups										
Low Income	-1.2	14.5	17.4	2.8	1.9	3.7	1.7	2.5	-0.7	41.4
Lower Middle Income	-0.7	8.8	6.7	5.9	6.6	3.3	1.4	1.8	-0.4	12.2
Upper Middle Income	1.2	1.8	1.2	6.2	7.3	2.9	1.5	1.4	0.1	11.9
High Income	1.9	0.0	0.0	5.8	5.5	2.2	0.8	1.3	-0.5	..
Regions										
East Asia and the Pacific	2.5	10.8	14.6	7.9	9.7	3.4	3.1	2.2	0.9	14.0
Europe and Central Asia	-6.0	0.1	2.9	2.5	1.9	3.5	-2.5	0.5	-3.0	6.4
Latin America/Caribbean	1.5	4.4	6.5	5.8	7.5	3.1	2.8	1.5	1.2	24.3
Near East and North Africa	-1.6	2.5	2.4	5.7	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	-0.1	3.6
South Asia	3.1	10.8	7.6	14.2	12.8	3.3	2.8	2.4	0.4	29.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.6	17.1	17.9	1.7	1.1	3.5	1.1	2.7	-1.6	46.4
<i>Percent of countries with missing data</i>	28	39	13	78	44	44	35	0		42

Refer to annex C text for definition of summary table aggregates.

Refer to Table A.1 Notes for definition of indicators.

.. indicates data not available.

Table A.1C

USAID Goal: Broad-Based Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Encouraged

USAID-Assisted Countries and Weighted Regional Averages

Country	Goal 1			Objective 1.1			Objective 1.2			Objective 1.3	
	Economic Growth Encouraged			Strengthened Markets			Agricultural Development			Expanded Access for the Poor	
	GNP per capita			Exports of goods and services			Agriculture Population			Percent of people living in poverty (on less than \$1 a day)	
	average annual % growth	Aid as a % of GNP		average annual % growth	average annual % growth	Economic Freedom Index	average annual % growth	average annual % growth	Difference	Latest survey year	Percent
	1986-96	1986	1996	1986-96	1986-96	1998	1986-96	1986-96			
USAID-Assisted Total	1.2	1.6	1.2	7.5	8.2	3.3	2.7	1.9	0.8	..	34.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.4	6.6	5.4	4.2	5.0	3.2	2.4	2.7	-0.3	..	39.6
Angola	-6.2	2.2	15.8	6.1	4.9	4.4	-7.1	3.1	-10.2	..	..
Benin	-0.3	10.5	13.5	1.6	0.4	3.0	4.8	3.0	1.8	..	..
Burundi	-2.9	15.9	18.2	-1.6	0.7	3.9	-0.7	2.8	-3.4	..	..
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.8	..	..	..
Ethiopia	<0.05	9.1	14.3	-2.3	0.4	3.7	2.4	2.6	-0.2	1981-82	46.0
Ghana	1.5	6.6	10.5	7.9	5.9	3.0	2.2	3.0	-0.8	..	..
Guinea	1.7	9.9	7.8	3.0	1.6	3.3	4.2	2.8	1.4	1991	26.3
Guinea-Bissau	1.8	54.7	67.6	10.4	-2.6	..	3.7	1.9	1.8	1991	88.2
Kenya	-0.2	6.5	6.8	7.0	9.3	3.1	1.4	2.8	-1.5	1992	50.2
Liberia	-3.1	9.6	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	..	..	..
Madagascar	-1.7	10.2	9.1	5.8	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.8	-0.7	1993	72.3
Malawi	0.1	17.7	23.2	2.9	3.7	3.7	3.0	3.0	0.0	..	..
Mali	<0.05	22.0	19.5	5.7	1.9	3.1	3.9	2.8	1.1	..	..
Mozambique	4.2	14.9	59.8	10.0	0.1	4.1	3.1	2.9	0.2	..	..
Namibia	2.1	1.1	5.7	2.3	4.1	2.8	1.5	2.7	-1.3	..	..
Niger	-2.3	16.6	13.2	-11.9	-1.7	3.7	1.7	3.2	-1.5	1992	61.5
Nigeria	2.0	0.3	0.6	4.1	0.4	3.3	3.3	2.9	0.4	1992-93	31.1
Rwanda	-5.9	10.9	51.2	-12.0	3.7	4.3	-4.7	0.4	-5.1	1983-85	45.7
Senegal	-0.5	15.8	11.6	3.0	-0.3	3.3	1.5	2.6	-1.1	1991-92	54.0
Somalia	-1.7	58.6	..	-9.4	-8.7	4.7	2.1	1.6	0.5	..	..
South Africa	-0.4	..	0.3	3.7	6.3	2.9	0.9	1.8	-1.0	1993	23.7
Tanzania	..	..	15.6	..	..	3.3	..	3.1	..	1993	10.5
Uganda	3.2	5.1	11.3	8.2	5.4	2.8	4.2	3.2	0.9	1989-90	69.3
Zambia	-1.6	34.2	18.6	0.3	-1.9	3.1	-0.5	3.0	-3.4	1993	84.6
Zimbabwe	-1.0	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.4	3.9	1.8	2.7	-0.9	1990-91	41.0

Table A.1C

USAID Goal: Broad-Based Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Encouraged

USAID-Assisted Countries and Weighted Regional Averages

Country	Goal 1			Objective 1.1			Objective 1.2			Objective 1.3	
	Economic Growth Encouraged			Strengthened Markets			Agricultural Development			Expanded Access for the Poor	
	GNP per capita			Exports of goods and services			Agriculture			Percent of people living in poverty (on less than \$1 a day)	
	average annual % growth			average annual % growth			average annual % growth			Latest survey year	
	1986-96	1986	1996	1986-96	1986-96	1998	1986-96	1986-96	Difference	year	Percent
Asia and Near East	3.5	2.0	1.1	9.2	8.1	3.4	3.5	2.0	1.5	..	41.4
Bangladesh	2.4	9.4	3.9	15.0	7.1	3.8	1.9	1.9	0.1	..	..
Cambodia	..	..	14.5	..	..	3.4	3.2	3.0	0.2	..	..
Egypt	2.6	5.4	3.3	6.9	1.2	3.4	2.8	2.2	0.6	1990-91	7.6
India	3.5	0.9	0.6	11.4	6.6	3.7	3.6	1.9	1.7	1992	52.5
Indonesia	6.1	0.9	0.5	8.9	9.4	2.9	3.4	1.7	1.6	1995	11.8
Israel	2.5	..	..	5.8	7.5	2.8	..	3.1	..	..	..
Jordan	-1.8	9.2	7.2	10.3	11.3	2.8	2.4	5.1	-2.6	1992	2.5
Lebanon	..	..	1.8	..	..	3.3	..	2.0	..	..	..
Mongolia	-2.4	..	21.3	..	..	3.1	3.3	2.4	0.8	..	..
Morocco	0.9	2.5	1.8	7.1	6.8	3.0	-0.1	2.0	-2.1	..	..
Nepal	2.4	10.4	8.9	18.2	18.4	3.4	2.9	2.7	0.3	1995	50.3
Philippines	1.3	3.3	1.0	8.8	12.0	2.7	1.8	2.5	-0.7	1991	28.6
Sri Lanka	2.8	8.9	3.6	8.8	6.1	2.5	1.9	1.3	0.6	1990	4.0
Vietnam	..	..	4.0	..	..	4.7	5.2	2.3	2.9	..	..
West Bank/Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	..	..	..
Eastern Europe and NIS	-4.8	0.2	0.4	7.9	7.3	3.3	0.1	0.6	-0.5	..	4.7
Albania	..	..	8.1	..	..	3.8	4.4	0.6	3.8	..	..
Armenia	-14.0	..	18.2	..	..	3.5	-6.0	1.2	-7.2	..	..
Azerbaijan	-15.9	..	3.0	..	..	4.4	..	1.1	..	..	..
Bosnia	..	..	..	..	..	4.8	..	0.5	..	..	..
Bulgaria	-2.9	0.0	1.9	-19.4	-23.5	3.7	-2.6	-0.8	-1.8	1992	2.6
Croatia	..	..	0.7	..	..	3.8	..	0.1	..	..	..
Cyprus	4.5	..	..	7.4	7.2	2.6	1.9	1.4	0.6	..	..
Georgia	-17.2	..	7.1	..	..	3.7	..	0.1	..	..	..
Hungary	-0.9	0.0	0.4	-1.6	0.4	2.9	-4.5	-0.3	-4.2	..	..
Ireland	5.3	..	..	10.4	7.1	2.0	..	0.2	..	..	..
Kazakstan	-8.4	..	0.6	..	..	4.1	..	0.3	..	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	-6.9	..	13.9	..	..	4.0	-3.4	1.1	-4.5	1993	18.9
Lithuania	-4.8	..	1.2	..	..	3.0	..	0.3	..	..	..
Moldova	..	..	2.1	..	..	3.4	..	0.2	..	1992	6.8
Poland	0.2	0.0	0.6	7.9	9.5	3.0	-1.8	0.3	-2.1	1993	6.8

Table A.1C

USAID Goal: Broad-Based Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Encouraged

USAID-Assisted Countries and Weighted Regional Averages

OECD Assisted Countries and Weighted Regional Averages												
Country	Goal 1			Objective 1.1			Objective 1.2			Objective 1.3		
	Economic Growth Encouraged			Strengthened Markets			Agricultural Development			Expanded Access for the Poor		
	GNP per capita			Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Economic Freedom Index	Agriculture	Population	Percent of people living in poverty (on less than \$1 a day)	Latest survey year	Percent	
	average annual % growth	Aid as a % of GNP		average annual % growth	average annual % growth		average annual % growth	average annual % growth				
	1986-96	1986	1996	1986-96	1986-96		1998	1986-96				1986-96	Difference
	1986-96	1986	1996	1986-96	1986-96	1998	1986-96	1986-96				Difference
Romania	-3.1	..	0.6	3.3	2.4	-0.2				2.6	1992	17.7
Russia	-6.1	..	0.0	..	..	3.5	..	0.2	..	..	..
Serbia and Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	-2.5	0.0	0.8	9.7	5.8	3.1	-0.9	0.2	-1.1	1992	12.8	
Tajikistan	-13.3	..	5.6	..	..	4.4	..	2.3	..	..	..
Turkey	2.0	0.5	0.1	9.1	10.0	2.8	1.3	2.0	-0.7	..	..
Turkmenistan	-9.6	..	0.6	..	..	4.5	1.6	3.6	-2.0	1993	4.9
Ukraine	-9.8	..	0.9	..	..	3.8	..	0.0	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	-3.9	..	0.4	..	..	4.6	-0.3	2.3	-2.6	..	..
Latin America/Caribbean	0.0	0.6	0.8	7.0	10.6	3.3	2.4	1.9	0.6	..	22.8	
Bolivia	2.0	9.0	13.3	8.2	5.8	2.7	1.6	2.4	-0.8	..	..
Brazil	-0.4	0.1	0.1	6.3	10.0	3.4	2.8	1.6	1.2	1995	23.6	
Dominican Republic	1.3	1.6	0.8	6.2	3.9	3.5	1.3	2.0	-0.7	1989	19.9	
Ecuador	0.9	1.4	1.5	7.3	3.7	3.0	3.7	2.3	1.4	1994	30.4	
El Salvador	2.9	9.3	3.1	7.2	14.0	2.5	1.6	1.9	-0.3	..	..
Guatemala	0.5	1.9	1.4	6.3	9.6	2.8	3.2	2.9	0.3	1989	53.3	
Guyana	3.2	7.3	21.7	4.1	-0.6	3.6	6.5	0.6	5.9	..	..
Haiti	-5.4	7.9	14.4	-1.9	8.8	4.0	..	2.1	..	..	..
Honduras	0.4	7.8	9.2	1.6	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.0	0.7	1992	46.9	
Jamaica	1.9	7.9	1.4	2.3	5.8	2.6	4.4	0.9	3.5	1993	4.3	
Mexico	0.7	0.2	0.1	8.0	12.6	3.3	1.2	2.0	-0.8	1992	14.9	
Nicaragua	-4.0	5.7	57.1	9.8	3.4	3.5	1.9	3.2	-1.3	1993	43.8	
Panama	1.5	1.0	1.1	3.5	4.9	2.4	1.9	1.9	-0.1	1989	25.6	
Paraguay	-0.4	1.9	1.0	12.1	18.8	2.9	3.7	2.7	1.0	..	..
Peru	0.2	1.6	0.7	4.2	6.4	2.8	..	2.1	..	..	..

Refer to annex C text for definition of summary table aggregates.

Refer to Table A.1 Notes for definition of indicators and weights used.

.. indicates data not available.

TABLE A.1 NOTES

USAID Goal: Broad-Based Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Encouraged

Indicator: gross national product (GNP) per capita average annual growth rate

Source: World Bank, national accounts data; OECD National Accounts data files, obtained from World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1998.

Definition: GNP per capita is the gross national product divided by the mid-year population. GNP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers plus any taxes (less subsidies) included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (employee compensation and property income) from nonresident sources. The growth rate is computed by using the least-squares method and constant 1987 (local currency) prices for 1986–96. *Applied weight indicator:* total population.

Indicator: aid as a percent of GNP

Source: OECD, Development Assistance Committee (DAC), obtained from World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1998.

Definition: Aid is defined as Official Development Assistance. ODA consists of net disbursements of loans and grants made on concessional terms by official agencies of the members of DAC and certain Arab countries to

promote economic development and welfare in recipient countries listed as developing by DAC. Loans with a grant element of more than 25 percent are included as ODA. ODA also includes technical assistance. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to the transition countries of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union and to certain advanced countries and territories as determined by DAC. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those of ODA. Aid dependency ratio is computed for the years 1986 and 1996 using values in U.S. dollars converted at official exchange rates. See previous notes for definition of GNP. *Applied weight indicator:* GNP in \$US 1987.

Indicator: average annual growth rate of exports and imports of goods and services

Source: World Bank, national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files, obtained from World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1998.

Definition: Trade (exports and imports) of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to and obtained from the rest of the world. Included is value of merchandise, freight, insurance, travel, and nonfactor services. Factor and property income (formerly called factor services), such as investment income, interest, and labor income, is excluded. Growth rates are calculated for the period 1986–96 using the least-squares growth rate method and constant prices (\$US 1987). *Applied weight indicator:* exports and imports of goods and services in \$US 1987.

Indicator: Economic Freedom Index

Source: Heritage Foundation, *Economic Freedom in the World*, 1998.

Definition: The Economic Freedom Index measures the degree to which individuals are free to produce, distribute, and consume goods and services. Countries are scored using 50 independent variables, classified into 10 broad economic factors. The scale runs from 1 to 5 with 1 being the most free and 5 the least free. The higher the score, the less supportive of private markets are institutions and policies. The factors are 1) trade policy; 2) taxation policy; 3) government intervention in the economy; 4) monetary policy; 5) capital flows and foreign investment; 6) banking policy; 7) wage and price controls; 8) property rights; 9) regulation; 10) black market. Data are for 1998. *Applied weight indicator:* GNP in \$US 1987.

Indicator: difference between average annual growth rate of agriculture and average annual growth rate of population

Sources: Agriculture data from World Bank, national accounts data; OECD National Accounts data files obtained from World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1998. Population data are from World Bank staff estimates.

Definition: Agriculture is the value added from forestry, hunting, and fishing as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Agriculture growth rates are calculated by using the least-squares growth rate method and constant 1987 (local currency) prices for 1986–96. Total population is mid-year estimates based on national censuses, using the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. Refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum are generally considered to be part of the population of their country of origin. Average annual growth rate for population is based on the exponential change over the period 1986–96. *Applied weight indicator:* Agriculture, value added (\$US 1987).

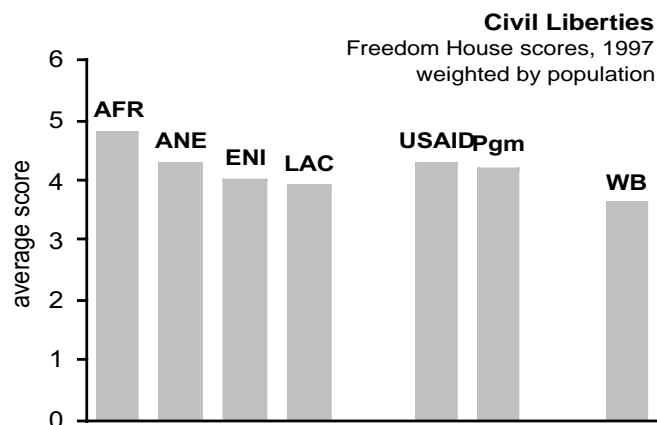
Indicator: percent of the population in poverty

Source: World Bank, Development Research Group, obtained from *World Development Indicators*, 1998.

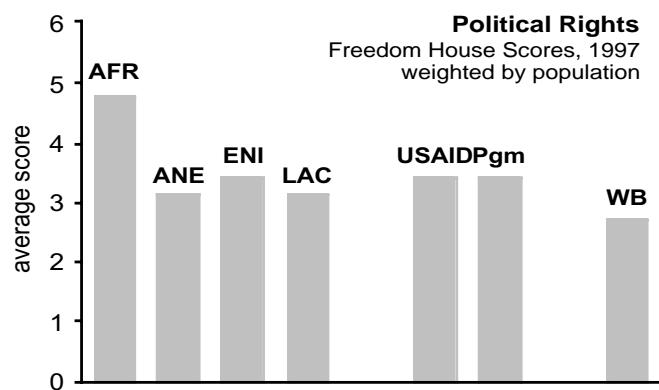
Definition: The percentage of the population living on less than \$1 a day at 1985 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity (that is, the World Bank's International Poverty Line). Data for the most recent survey year are provided. *Applied weight indicator:* total population.

Figure A.3. Democracy and Governance Indicators
Regional Averages for USAID-Assisted Countries

See Table A.2 Notes for sources and definitions.



Freedom House rankings of civil liberties and political rights are based on a 7-point scale with 1 representing the most free and 7 the least free. See Table A.2 Notes for more information.



KEY	
AFR	Africa Bureau, assisted
ANE	ANE Bureau, assisted
ENI	ENI Bureau, assisted
LAC	LAC Bureau, assisted
USAID Pgm	USAID-assisted average USAID with contributing programs (see Matrix A.2B)
WB	Average for upper-middle-income countries (World Bank-defined)

Table A.2A
USAID Goal: Democracy and Good Governance Strengthened
 Weighted Averages—Summary

	Goal 2		Objective 2.1 and 2.3		Objective 2.2	
	Democracy and Governance Strengthened		Rule of Law and Active Civil Society		Competitive Political Process	
	Freedom Index		Civil Liberties		Political Rights	
	Freedom House Classifications		Freedom House Scores		Freedom House Scores	
Weighted Average	1987	1997	1987	1997	1987	1997
USAID-Assisted Total	1.6	2.1	4.1	4.3	3.5	3.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.5	2.3	5.8	4.8	5.9	4.8
	1.4	2.2	3.8	4.3	3.0	3.1
Eastern Europe and NIS	2.2	1.9	4.9	4.0	4.2	3.4
Latin America/Caribbean	1.4	1.9	2.9	3.9	2.7	3.1
<i>Postconflict Transition</i>	2.2	2.8	6.0	5.0	5.3	6.2
<i>Sustainable Development</i>	1.6	2.0	3.9	4.2	3.3	3.1
<i>With Contributing Programs</i>	1.6	2.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	3.4
Non-USAID Assisted	2.8	2.8	5.7	6.5	5.7	6.5
All Countries	2.0	2.2	4.3	4.6	3.9	4.1
Income Groups						
Low Income	2.2	2.5	5.0	5.5	4.6	4.9
Lower Middle Income	1.9	2.3	4.7	4.6	4.1	4.6
Upper Middle Income	1.6	1.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.7
High Income	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.1
Regions						
East Asia and the Pacific	2.8	2.9	5.8	6.4	5.6	6.6
Europe and Central Asia	2.2	1.9	5.0	4.0	4.3	3.4
Latin America/Caribbean	1.3	1.8	2.9	3.7	2.7	3.0
Near East and North Africa	2.4	2.9	5.6	6.3	5.3	6.0
South Asia	1.3	2.0	3.5	4.2	2.5	2.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.5	2.4	5.8	5.0	5.8	5.2

Refer to annex C text for definition of summary table aggregates.
 Refer to Table A.2 Notes for definition of indicators and weights used.

Table A.2B

USAID Goal: Democracy and Good Governance Strengthened**Country Averages—Summary**

Country Averages	Goal 2		Objective 2.1 and 2.3		Objective 2.2	
	Democracy and Governance Strengthened		Rule of Law and Active Civil Society		Competitive Political Process	
	Freedom Index		Civil Liberties		Political Rights	
	Freedom House Classifications		Freedom House Scores		Freedom House Scores	
	1987	1997	1987	1997	1987	1997
USAID-Assisted Total	2.2	2.0	5.0	4.1	4.8	3.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.7	2.1	6.0	4.5	6.0	4.4
Asia and Near East	2.0	2.1	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.1
Eastern Europe and NIS	2.3	2.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	3.7
Latin America/Caribbean	1.5	1.6	3.7	3.3	3.3	2.8
<i>Postconflict Transition</i>	2.5	2.4	5.7	4.9	5.6	4.9
<i>Sustainable Development</i>	2.1	1.9	4.8	3.9	4.6	3.5
<i>With Contributing Programs</i>	2.2	2.0	5.1	4.0	4.7	3.7
Non-USAID Assisted	2.3	2.2	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5
All Countries	2.0	1.9	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.5
Income Groups						
Low Income	2.6	2.3	5.8	4.8	5.7	4.9
Lower Middle Income	1.8	1.9	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.5
Upper Middle Income	1.8	1.6	3.8	3.2	3.5	2.7
High Income	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
Regions						
East Asia and the Pacific	2.2	1.9	4.7	3.8	4.6	3.7
Europe and Central Asia	2.3	1.9	5.1	3.8	5.0	3.4
Latin America/Caribbean	1.4	1.4	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.4
Near East and North Africa	2.5	2.9	5.8	6.0	5.5	6.1
South Asia	2.0	2.4	4.9	5.1	4.1	4.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.6	2.3	5.8	4.5	5.7	4.7
<i>Percent of countries with missing data</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>19</i>

Refer to annex C text for definition of summary table aggregates.

Refer to Table A.2 Notes for definition of indicators.

Table A.2C

USAID Goal: Democracy and Good Governance Strengthened

USAID-Assisted Countries and Weighted Regional Averages

Countries	Goal 2		Objective 2.1 and 2.3		Objective 2.2	
	Democracy and Governance Strengthened		Rule of Law and Active Civil Society		Competitive Political Process	
	Freedom Index		Civil Liberties		Political Rights	
	Freedom House Classifications		Freedom House Scores		Freedom House Scores	
	1987	1997	1987	1997	1987	1997
USAID-Assisted Total	1.6	2.1	4.1	4.3	3.5	3.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.5	2.3	5.8	4.8	5.9	4.8
Angola	3	3	7	6	7	6
Benin	3	1	7	2	7	2
Burundi	3	3	6	7	7	7
Eritrea	..	2	..	4	..	6
Ethiopia	3	2	7	5	6	4
Ghana	3	2	6	3	7	3
Guinea	3	3	6	5	7	6
Guinea-Bissau	3	2	7	4	6	3
Kenya	3	3	6	6	6	6
Liberia	2	2	5	5	5	4
Madagascar	2	2	5	4	5	2
Malawi	3	1	7	3	6	2
Mali	3	1	6	3	7	3
Mozambique	3	2	7	4	6	3
Namibia	..	1	..	3	..	2
Niger	3	3	6	5	7	7
Nigeria	2	3	5	6	6	7
Rwanda	3	3	6	6	6	7
Senegal	2	2	4	4	3	4
Somalia	3	3	7	7	7	7
South Africa	2	1	6	2	5	1
Tanzania	3	2	6	5	6	5
Uganda	2	2	4	4	5	4
Zambia	2	2	5	4	5	5
Zimbabwe	2	2	6	5	5	5

Table A.2C

USAID Goal: Democracy and Good Governance Strengthened**USAID-Assisted Countries and Weighted Regional Averages**

Countries	Goal 2		Objective 2.1 and 2.3		Objective 2.2	
	Democracy and Governance Strengthened		Rule of Law and Active Civil Society		Competitive Political Process	
	Freedom Index		Civil Liberties		Political Rights	
	Freedom House Classifications		Freedom House Scores		Freedom House Scores	
	1987	1997	1987	1997	1987	1997
Asia and Near East	1.4	2.2	3.8	4.3	3.0	3.1
Bangladesh	2	2	5	4	4	2
Cambodia	3	3	7	6	7	7
Egypt	2	3	4	6	5	6
India	1	2	3	4	2	2
Indonesia	2	3	6	5	5	7
Israel	1	1	2	3	2	1
Jordan	2	2	5	4	5	4
Lebanon	2	3	5	5	6	6
Mongolia	3	1	7	3	7	2
Morocco	2	2	5	5	4	5
Nepal	2	2	4	4	3	3
Philippines	1	1	2	3	2	2
Sri Lanka	2	2	4	4	3	3
Vietnam	3	3	7	7	6	7
West Bank/Gaza						
Europe and NIS	2.2	1.9	4.9	4.0	4.2	3.4
Albania	3	2	7	4	7	4
Armenia	..	2	..	4	..	5
Azerbaijan	..	2	..	4	..	6
Bosnia	..	2	..	5	..	5
Bulgaria	3	1	7	3	7	2
Croatia	..	2	..	4	..	4
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	..	2	..	4	..	3
Hungary	2	1	4	2	5	1
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kazakstan	..	3	..	5	..	6
Kyrgyzstan	..	2	..	4	..	4
Lithuania	..	1	..	2	..	1
Moldova	..	2	..	4	..	3
Poland	2	1	5	2	5	1

Table A.2C

USAID Goal: Democracy and Good Governance Strengthened**USAID-Assisted Countries and Weighted Regional Averages**

	Goal 2		Objective 2.1 and 2.3		Objective 2.2	
	Democracy and Governance Strengthened		Rule of Law and Active Civil Society		Competitive Political Process	
	Freedom Index		Civil Liberties		Political Rights	
	Freedom House Classifications		Freedom House Scores		Freedom House Scores	
Countries	1987	1997	1987	1997	1987	1997
Romania	3	1	7	2	7	2
Russia	..	2	..	4	..	3
Serbia and Montenegro	2	3	5	6	6	6
Slovak Republic	..	2	..	4	..	2
Tajikistan	..	3	..	6	..	6
Turkey	2	2	4	5	2	4
Turkmenistan	..	3	..	7	..	7
Ukraine	..	2	..	4	..	3
Uzbekistan	..	3	..	6	..	7
Latin America/Caribbean	1.4	1.9	2.9	3.9	2.7	3.1
Bolivia	1	1	3	3	2	1
Brazil	1	2	2	4	2	3
Dominican Republic	1	2	3	3	1	3
Ecuador	1	2	3	3	2	3
El Salvador	2	1	4	3	3	2
Guatemala	2	2	3	4	3	3
Guyana	2	1	5	2	5	2
Haiti	2	2	5	5	6	4
Honduras	1	1	3	3	2	2
Jamaica	1	1	2	3	2	2
Mexico	2	2	4	4	4	3
Nicaragua	2	2	5	3	5	3
Panama	2	1	5	3	5	2
Paraguay	2	2	6	3	5	4
Peru	1	2	3	4	2	5

Refer to annex C text for definition of summary table aggregates.

Refer to Table A.2 Notes for definition of indicators and weights used.

.. indicates data not available.

TABLE A.2 NOTES

USAID Goal: Democracy and Good Governance Strengthened

Indicator: country classifications as free, partly free, or not free

Source: Freedom House, *Freedom in the World* annual surveys.

Definition: Each year, the Freedom House survey team classifies countries as free (=1), partly free (=2), or not free (=3), based on ratings of political rights and civil liberties (each is scored separately on a 7-point scale with 1 representing most free and 7 the least free). A country is assigned to one of the three categories based on responses to a checklist of questions about political rights and civil liberties and on the judgements of the Freedom House survey team. The numbers are not purely mechanical but reflect judgments. The classification measures the extent to which individuals enjoy rights and freedoms in each country. Broadly defined, freedom encompasses two sets of characteristics grouped under political rights and civil liberties. Political rights enable people to participate freely in the political process. Civil liberties refer to freedom to develop views, institutions, and personal autonomy apart from the state. Data are for 1987 and 1997. *Applied weight indicator:* total population.

Indicator: composite score for civil liberties

Source: Freedom House, *Freedom in the World* annual surveys.

Definition: Freedom House also ranks countries annually on a 7-point scale for civil liberties (with 1 representing the most free and 7 the least). The civil liberties scores are based on a checklist of criteria. These include the existence of a free and independent media; freedom of discussion, assembly and demonstration; freedom of political organization; equality under the law; protection from political terror, unjustified imprisonment, and torture; free trade unions and professional and private organizations; freedom of religion; personal social freedoms; equality of opportunity; and freedom from extreme government corruption. Data are provided in the table for 1987 and 1997. *Applied weight indicator:* total population.

Indicator: composite score for political rights

Source: Freedom House, *Freedom in the World* annual surveys.

Definition: Freedom House provides country rankings on a 7-point scale for political rights (with 1 representing the most free and 7 the least free). Changes in countries' scores from year to year are monitored via annual surveys. The political rights score is based on answers to a checklist of criteria. Survey questions deal with issues such as whether there are free and fair elections, competitive political parties, opposition with an important role and power, freedom from domination by a powerful group (such as military, foreign power, totalitarian parties), and participation by minority groups. Data are provided in the table for 1987 and 1997. *Applied weight indicator:* total population.

Figure A.4. Human Capacity/Education Indicators
Regional Averages for USAID-Assisted Countries

See Table A.3 Notes for sources and definitions.

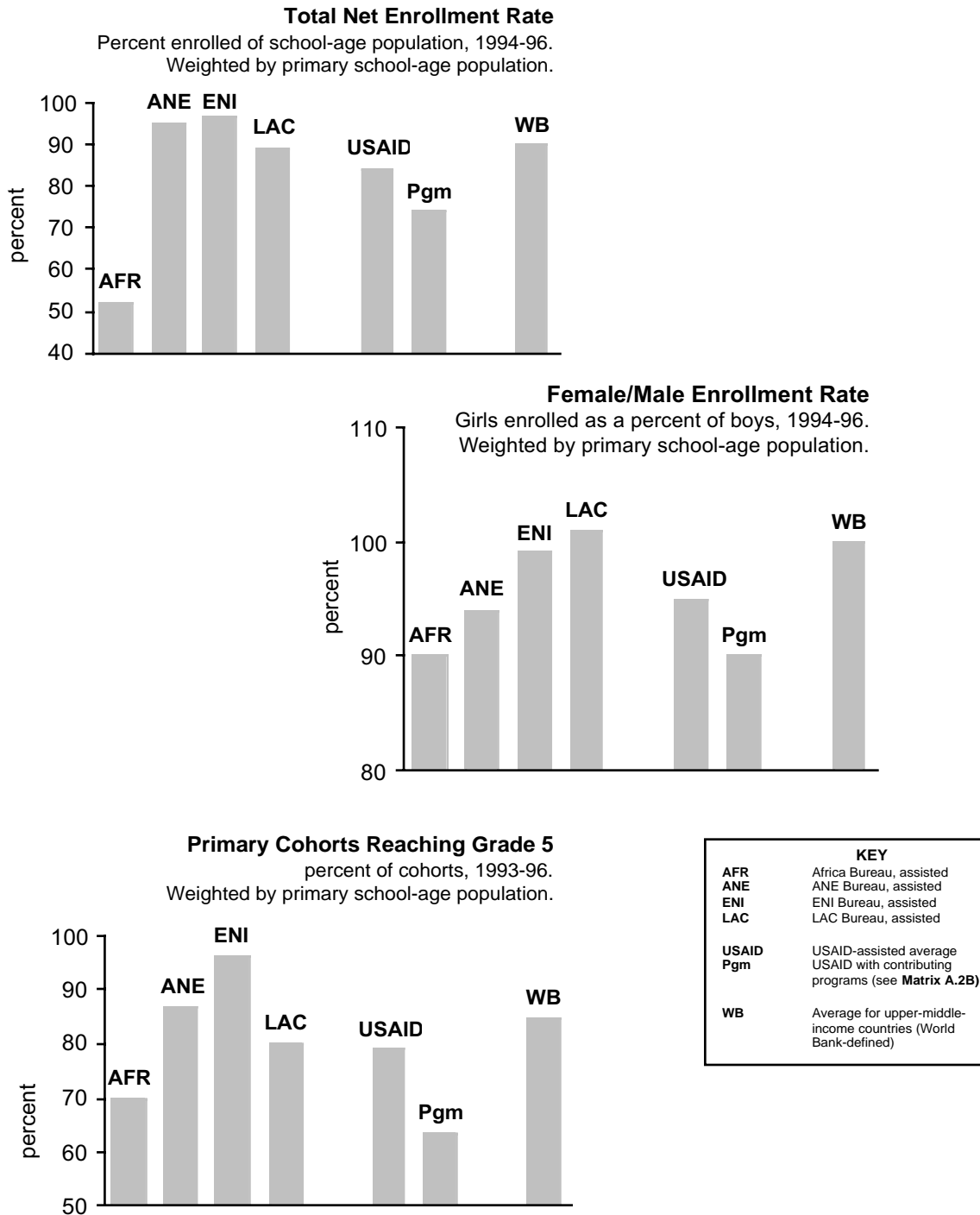


Table A.3A
USAID Goal: Human Capacity Built through Education and Training
 Weighted Average—Summary

Objective 3.1										
Weighted Average	Expanded Basic Education									
	Net primary enrollment rate								Percent of primary cohort reaching 5th grade	
	Total ^a		Female		Male		Female/Male Ratio			
	1985–86	1994–96	1985–86	1994–96	1985–86	1994–96	1985–86	1994–96	1985–86	1993–96
USAID-Assisted Total	80	84	70	79	79	83	0.89	0.95	62	79
Sub-Saharan Africa	47	52	43	49	52	55	0.83	0.90	65	70
Asia and Near East	81	95	76	91	85	96	0.89	0.94	61	87
Eastern Europe and NIS	98	97	99	97	100	98	0.99	0.99	97	96
Latin America/Caribbean	87	89	74	88	74	87	1.00	1.01	55	80
<i>Postconflict Transition</i>	89	91	86	88	91	93	0.94	0.95	78	83
<i>Sustainable Development</i>	77	82	61	75	72	79	0.85	0.95	61	78
<i>With Contributing Programs</i>	65	63	48	59	63	66	0.77	0.90	55	63
Non–USAID Assisted	80	96	73	94	85	97	0.85	0.97	75	92
All Countries	83	91	78	89	84	92	0.92	0.97	69	88
Income Groups										
Low Income	50	88	43	86	56	89	0.78	0.96	62	86
Lower Middle Income	90	95	86	93	94	96	0.92	0.96	83	86
Upper Middle Income	87	90	77	89	84	89	0.92	1.00	66	85
High Income	96	98	96	98	95	98	1.01	1.00	97	99
Regions										
East Asia and the Pacific	97	99	95	97	99	99	0.96	0.99	74	91
Europe and Central Asia	98	97	99	96	100	98	0.99	0.99	94	96
Latin America/Caribbean	86	89	78	89	78	88	1.00	1.00	58	77
Near East and North Africa	79	82	71	77	86	86	0.83	0.90	88	89
South Asia	52	..	44	..	59	..	0.74	..	52	96
Sub-Saharan Africa	47	54	42	49	51	58	0.82	0.85	67	70

^aTotal enrollment may include more country data than male/female enrollment.

Refer to annex C text for definition of summary table aggregates.

Refer to Table A.3 Notes for definition of indicators and weights used.

.. indicates data not available.

Table A.3B

USAID Goal: Human Capacity Built through Education and Training**Country Averages—Summary**

Objective 3.1										
Country Averages	Expanded Basic Education									
	Net primary enrollment rate								Percent of primary cohort reaching 5th grade	
	Total^a		Female		Male		Female/Male Ratio			
	1985–86	1994–96	1985–86	1994–96	1985–86	1994–96	1985–86	1994–96	1985–86	1993–96
USAID-Assisted Total	72	80	64	78	72	81	0.86	0.94	70	79
Sub-Saharan Africa	45	59	38	51	52	59	0.72	0.84	64	72
Asia and Near East	78	87	72	79	84	86	0.84	0.92	79	86
Eastern Europe and NIS	98	94	99	94	99	94	1.00	0.99	97	96
Latin America/Caribbean	84	87	79	87	79	86	1.00	1.01	57	67
<i>Postconflict Transition</i>	64	77	61	77	66	78	0.92	0.97	57	66
<i>Sustainable Development</i>	74	81	65	78	74	81	0.84	0.94	73	81
<i>With Contributing Programs</i>	64	73	55	68	65	74	0.82	0.88	56	65
Non–USAID Assisted	82	88	78	86	85	90	0.91	0.96	81	87
All Countries	80	85	77	83	81	86	0.92	0.96	79	83
Income Groups										
Low Income	49	64	43	60	54	67	0.76	0.87	65	70
Lower Middle Income	87	92	85	90	90	92	0.95	0.98	79	83
Upper Middle Income	87	90	85	90	87	89	0.95	1.01	86	92
High Income	95	95	95	95	95	95	1.01	1.00	97	99
Regions										
East Asia and the Pacific	97	93	96	92	98	92	0.98	1.00	81	77
Europe and Central Asia	98	93	99	92	99	93	1.00	0.99	92	95
Latin America/Caribbean	84	89	83	90	83	89	1.00	1.02	68	77
Near East and North Africa	80	84	74	81	86	87	0.85	0.93	88	92
South Asia	37	..	30	..	44	..	0.61	..	61	90
Sub-Saharan Africa	55	65	50	60	60	67	0.80	0.87	70	71
<i>Percent of countries with missing data</i>	66	63	69	66	69	66	69	66	53	67

^aTotal enrollment may include more country data than male/female enrollment.

Refer to annex C text for definition of summary table aggregates.

Refer to Table A.3 Notes for definition of indicators.

.. Indicates data not available.

USAID Goal: Human Capacity Built through Education and Training

[illegible]

Table A.3C

USAID Goal: Human Capacity Built through Education and Training

USAID-Assisted Countries and Weighted Regional Averages

Objective 3.1										
Country	Expanded Basic Education									
	Net primary enrollment rate								Percent of primary cohort reaching 5th grade	
	Total		Female		Male		Female-Male Ratio		1985-86	1993-96
	1985-86	1994-96	1985-86	1994-96	1985-86	1994-96	1985-86	1994-96		
Asia and Near East	81	95	76	91	85	96	0.89	0.94	61	87
Bangladesh	57	..	48	..	64	..	0.75	..	..	..
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..
Indonesia	98	97	95	95	100	99	0.95	0.96	85	90
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	100
Jordan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	..	80	..	81	..	78	..	1.04	..	..
Morocco	61	72	48	62	73	81	0.66	0.77	69	78
Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philippines	96	100	96	..	97	..	0.99	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
Vietnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
Europe and NIS	98	97	99	97	100	98	0.99	0.99	97	96
Albania	..	96	..	97	..	95	..	1.02	97	82
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bosnia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	..	97	..	96	..	98	..	0.98	96	..
Croatia	..	82	..	82	..	83	..	0.99	..	..
Cyprus	98	96	98	96	99	96	0.99	1.00	99	100
Georgia	..	82	..	82	..	81	..	1.01	..	..
Hungary	97	93	98	94	97	92	1.01	1.02	97	98
Ireland	100	100	100	100	100	100	1.00	1.00	97	100
Kazakstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	..	97	..	95	..	99	..	0.96	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	99	97	99	96	100	97	0.99	0.99	98	100

Table A.3C

USAID Goal: Human Capacity Built through Education and Training

USAID-Assisted Countries and Weighted Regional Averages

Objective 3.1										
Expanded Basic Education										
Country	Net primary enrollment rate								Percent of primary cohort reaching 5th grade	
	Total		Female		Male		Female-Male Ratio			
	1985-86	1994-96	1985-86	1994-96	1985-86	1994-96	1985-86	1994-96	1985-86	1993-96
Romania	..	92	..	92	..	92	..	1.00	..	..
Russia	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	1.00	..	..
Serbia and Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	98	96	..	94	..	98	..	0.96	96	95
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latin America/Caribbean	87	89	74	88	74	87	1.00	1.01	55	80
Bolivia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..
Brazil	81	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..
Dominican Republic	70	81	69	83	70	79	0.99	1.05	41	58
Ecuador	..	92	..	92	..	91	..	1.01	67	77
El Salvador	..	79	..	80	..	78	..	1.03	51	..
Guatemala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..
Guyana	..	90	..	89	..	90	..	0.99	..	..
Haiti	56	..	54	..	57	..	0.95	..	36	..
Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	94	..	95	..	92	..	1.03	..	95	..
Mexico	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	85
Nicaragua	76	83	79	85	74	82	1.07	1.04	29	47
Panama	90	..	90	..	90	..	1.00	..	84	..
Paraguay	89	89	89	89	90	89	0.99	1.00	59	71
Peru	96	91	..	90	..	91	..	0.99	..	..

Refer to annex C text for definition of summary table aggregates.

Refer to Table A.3 Notes for definition of indicators.

.. Indicates data not available.

TABLE A.3 NOTES

USAID Goal: Human Capacity Built Through Education and Training

Indicator: percent of the primary school-age population enrolled

Source: UNESCO database, 1998.

Definition: The net enrollment rate is the number of children of official school age enrolled in school divided by the number of children of official school age in the population. Primary, or first level, provides the basic elements of education at elementary or primary school. The duration of primary school varies from country to country. Using net enrollment rates is preferable to gross enrollment rates. Gross enrollment rate is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the primary school level. Thus, gross enrollment rates do not correct for overage or underage enrollments and a high rate does not necessarily indicate a successful school system. Net enrollment rates do make such adjustments, but data are less readily available in many countries. Data are for 1986 and the most recent year, 1996. *Applied weight indicator:* primary school-age population, ages 6–11.

Indicator: ratio of girls' enrollment rate to boys' enrollment rate

Source: UNESCO database, 1998.

Definition: The indicator is the ratio of female to male net enrollment rates. A female–male participation ratio of one (or more) implies the gap or disparity has been eliminated and girls have equal access as boys to primary education. (This may be more easily thought of as the number of girls enrolled in primary school for every boy enrolled.) Data are for 1986 and 1996. *Applied weight indicator:* primary total and female school-age population, ages 6–11.

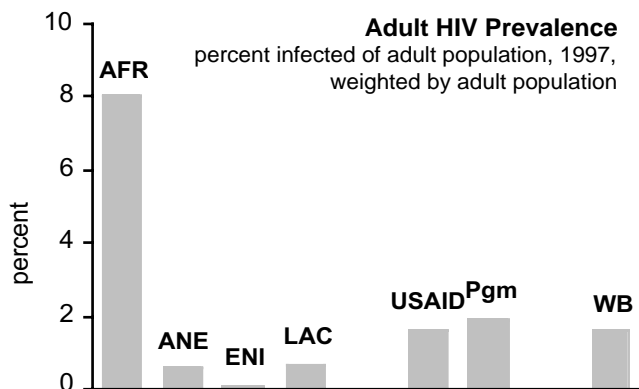
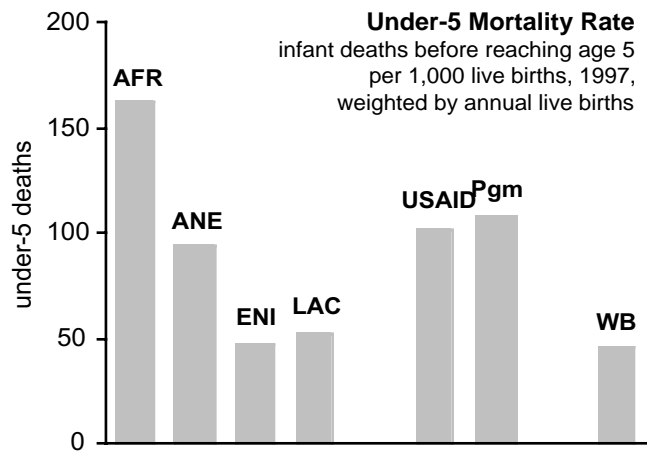
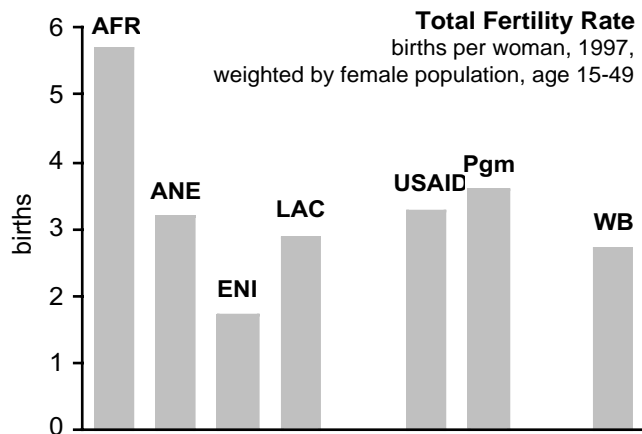
Indicator: percent of cohort reaching fifth grade

Source: UNESCO database, 1998.

Definition: The percentage of a cohort starting primary school that eventually attains the fifth grade. The proportion of a single-year cohort of students that eventually reaches fifth grade is calculated with the reconstructed cohort method. This method uses data on average promotion, repetition, and dropout rates to calculate the flow of students from one grade to the next. The percentage of the cohort reaching grade 5, rather than some other grade, is used to increase cross-country comparability (duration of primary schooling varies from 3 to 10 grades). Data are for 1986 and 1996. *Applied weight indicator:* primary school-age population, ages 6–11.

Figure A.5. Population and Health Indicators
Regional Averages for USAID-Assisted Countries

See Table A.4 Notes for sources and definitions.



KEY	
AFR	Africa Bureau, assisted
ANE	ANE Bureau, assisted
ENI	ENI Bureau, assisted
LAC	LAC Bureau, assisted
USAID	USAID-assisted average
Pgm	USAID with contributing programs (see Matrix A.2B)
WB	Average for upper-middle-income countries (World Bank-defined)

Table A.4A

USAID Goal: World Population Stabilized and Human Health Protected

Weighted Average—Summary

	Objective 4.1		Objective 4.2		Objective 4.3			Objective 4.4		Objective 4.5												
	Reduced Pregnancies		Improved Child Health and Nutrition		Improved Maternal Health			Reduced HIV Transmission		Reduced Infectious Diseases												
	Total fertility rate	1987	1997	Under-5 mortality rate	1987	1997	Percent of children under-5 underweight	1987/97	Births attended by trained health personnel	1990/96	Maternal mortality ratio	Early neonatal mortality rate	1987/97	Adult HIV prevalence rate	1997	Percent condom use with nonregular partner	1992/96	Male	Female	Tuberculosis cases per 100,000 pop.	1995	Malaria cases per 100,000 pop.	1994
Weighted Averages	4.4	3.3		141	102		36.1		44	488		29.4		1.57	29.2		18.7			87	1,636	
USAID-Assisted Total	6.7	5.7		191	162		31.7		36	875		29.5		7.99	45.3		34.5			76	16,851	
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.1	3.2		128	94		46.4		37	450		31.8		0.55	..		..			108	309	
Asia and Near East	3.4	1.7		93	47		8.3		89	80		19.8		0.08	..		..			49	41	
Eastern Europe and NIS	3.6	2.9		71	52		11.1		76	176		16.6		0.63	17.8		7.7			54	281	
Latin America/Caribbean																						
Postconflict Transition	4.1	3.4		150	116		30.8		33	610		23.5		1.38	31.3		17.1			27	2,808	
Sustainable Development	4.4	3.3		138	100		36.7		45	472		30.1		1.59	29.1		18.8			94	1,598	
With Contributing Programs	4.4	3.6		150	108		39.5		35	559		30.9		1.91	29.2		17.7			55	186	
Non-USAID Assisted	5.1	2.3		117	66		18.2		81	160		21.8		0.42	50.4		44.2			35	150	
All Countries	4.2	2.8		140	90		29.2		57	361		29.4		1.00	31.6		21.5			65	1,254	
Income Groups																						
Low Income	5.0	3.2		184	110		36.4		47	485		33.3		1.33	46.8		37.1			66	1,204	
Lower Middle Income	4.1	2.7		97	67		18.1		61	212		20.3		0.32	64.3		47.3			69	341	
Upper Middle Income	3.4	2.7		61	45		8.8		86	127		14.3		1.52	17.3		6.8			51	181	
High Income	1.9	1.7		16	7		1.5		99	13		..		0.35	..		..			19	1	
Regions																						
East Asia and the Pacific	3.7	2.1		112	65		23.0		74	197		20.1		0.20	38.0		12.0			45	200	
Europe and Central Asia	3.5	1.7		93	46		8.1		90	77		19.8		0.08	46.4		40.8			48	42	
Latin America/Caribbean	3.4	2.8		63	45		9.6		78	164		16.4		0.59	19.5		9.0			47	249	
Near East and North Africa	5.7	4.3		101	75		13.6		61	179		23.1		0.03	..		..			52	110	
South Asia	4.5	3.5		183	110		51.4		29	490		35.1		0.64	..		..			105	233	
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.6	5.8		187	159		31.1		39	834		30.0		7.22	47.4		38.1			75	14,311	

Refer to annex C text for definition of summary table aggregates.

Refer to Table A.4 Notes for definition of indicators and weights used.

.. indicates data not available.

Table A.4B

USAID Goal: World Population Stabilized and Human Health Protected**Country Averages—Summary**

Country Averages	Objective 4.1		Objective 4.2		Objective 4.3		Objective 4.4		Objective 4.5			
	Reduced Pregnancies		Improved Child Health and Nutrition		Improved Maternal Health		Reduced HIV Transmission		Reduced Infectious Diseases			
	Total fertility rate	Under-5 mortality rate	Percent of children under 5 underweight	Births attended by trained health personnel	Maternal mortality ratio	Early neonatal mortality rate	Adult HIV prevalence rate	Percent condom use with nonregular partner	Tuberculosis cases per 100,000 pop.	Malaria cases per 100,000 pop.		
	1987	1997	1987	1997	1987/97	1990/96	1987/97	1997	Male	Female	1995	1994
USAID-Assisted Total	5.2	3.8	138	94	21.6	383	25.3	2.84	45.2	29.5	74	6,230
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.7	5.9	193	167	29.9	786	29.9	7.80	44.5	29.8	106	18,593
Asia and Near East	4.5	3.6	98	77	28.9	392	24.3	0.30	..	..	83	547
Eastern Europe and NIS	2.7	2.0	93	47	6.7	63	19.3	0.06	..	..	41	50
Latin America/Caribbean	4.2	3.5	81	62	13.6	215	19.7	1.04	46.5	29.2	61	607
Postconflict Transition	6.0	4.4	164	114	21.6	592	28.8	3.14	31.5	15.5	47	2,864
Sustainable Development	5.0	3.6	128	88	21.6	334	24.7	2.76	48.3	32.3	82	7,128
With Contributing Programs	5.5	4.6	163	115	26.1	466	24.4	4.96	45.2	25.0	57	239
Non-USAID-Assisted	4.7	3.8	94	67	16.5	269	24.4	2.57	49.1	37.3	60	1,483
All Countries	4.5	3.4	106	67	19.5	313	25.6	2.23	47.3	33.6	63	3,978
Income Groups												
Low Income	6.1	5.1	179	140	29.6	672	29.7	4.16	46.0	33.0	82	7,016
Lower Middle Income	4.6	3.3	77	58	13.8	156	19.7	1.73	60.3	41.6	69	3,087
Upper Middle Income	3.3	2.7	53	31	7.0	106	16.4	1.11	29.7	19.1	41	110
High Income	2.5	2.0	22	10	4.4	12	..	0.29	..	..	19	8
Regions												
East Asia and the Pacific	4.6	3.6	104	75	24.8	354	18.3	0.63	38.0	12.0	93	5,653
Europe and Central Asia	2.6	1.8	93	40	6.2	56	19.3	0.05	55.2	50.7	41	66
Latin America/Caribbean	3.4	2.9	50	39	10.2	176	19.1	0.97	45.7	29.4	45	671
Near East and North Africa	5.6	4.7	82	59	11.5	198	21.6	0.05	..	..	47	138
South Asia	5.4	4.5	168	123	44.2	631	30.2	0.16	..	..	62	715
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.3	5.6	175	149	26.3	759	29.9	7.24	47.7	35.7	107	12,221
Percent of countries with missing data	33	1	44	3	26	75	25	49	28	62	92	92

Refer to annex C text for definition of summary table aggregates.

Refer to Table A.4 Notes for definition of indicators.

.. indicates data not available.

Table A.4C

USAID Goal: World Population Stabilized and Human Health Protected**USAID-Assisted Countries and Weighted Regional Averages**

Country	Objective 4.1		Objective 4.2				Objective 4.3				Objective 4.4			Objective 4.5	
	Reduced Pregnancies		Improved Child Health and Nutrition				Improved Maternal Health				Reduced HIV Transmission			Reduced Infectious Diseases	
	Total fertility rate		Under-5 mortality rate		Percent of children under 5 underweight		Births attended by trained health personnel		Maternal mortality ratio	Early neonatal mortality rate	Adult HIV prevalence rate	Percent condom use with nonregular partner		Tuberculosis cases per 100,000 pop.	Malaria cases per 100,000 pop.
	1987	1997	1987	1997	Year	Percent	1990/96	1990/96	Year	Rate	1997	Male	Female	1995	1994
USAID-Assisted Total	4.4	3.3	141	102		36.1	44	488		29	1.57	30.8	20.1	87	1,636
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.7	5.7	191	162		31.7	36	875		30	7.99	45.3	34.6	76	16,851
Angola	6.7	6.3	244	193	..	..	15	1500	..	..	2.12	..	..	72	6,377
Benin	7.1	6.6	189	147	1996	29.2	45	500	1996	29.8	2.06	..	..	44	10,398
Burundi	7.0	6.5	175	159	1987	37.5	19	1300	1987	27	8.3	..	..	62	14,022
Eritrea	6.3	6.0	173	137	1995-96	43.7	21	1400	..	..	3.17	..	..	608	..
Ethiopia	7.1	6.9	205	199	1992	47.7	14	1400	..	..	9.31	47.9	47.1	26	..
Ghana	6.1	4.4	150	123	1993-94	27.3	44	740	1993	33.6	2.38	..	..	24	..
Guinea	6.1	5.7	251	206	..	..	31	880	..	..	2.09	28.0	15.0	52	8,567
Guinea-Bissau	5.9	5.3	224	184	..	..	27	910	..	..	2.25	..	..	163	..
Kenya	6.4	4.3	102	107	1994	22.5	45	650	1993	21.6	11.64	..	..	100	23,068
Liberia	6.6	6.2	178	140	..	..	58	..	1988	54.0	3.65	..	..	46	..
Madagascar	6.4	5.8	178	156	1995	34.1	57	660	1992	29.6	0.12	..	..	80	..
Malawi	7.2	5.8	253	234	1995	29.9	55	620	1992	34.5	14.92	..	..	172	49,410
Mali	7.3	7.1	273	224	1995-96	40.0	24	580	1995/96	45.9	1.67	..	..	29	..
Mozambique	6.4	6.1	217	181	1995	27.0	25	1500	..	..	14.17	31.0	19.0	11	..
Namibia	..	5.1	..	126	1992	26.2	68	220	1992	27.5	19.94	..	..	100	27,209
Niger	..	7.4	..	279	1992	42.6	15	593	1992	25.3	1.45	..	..	22	9,238
Nigeria	6.6	6.2	191	141	1990	35.3	31	1000	1990	32.9	4.12	..	..	12	..
Rwanda	7.4	5.9	185	182	1992	29.4	26	1300	1992	29.9	12.75	..	..	38	..
Senegal	..	6.2	..	121	1992-93	22.2	46	510	1997	24.4	1.77	..	..	91	..
Somalia	7.3	6.8	213	213	..	..	2	..	..	..	0.25	..	..	31	..
South Africa	..	3.2	..	96	1994-95	9.2	82	230	..	..	12.91	..	..	210	25
Tanzania	6.4	5.6	187	163	1996	30.6	53	530	1996	23.8	9.42	34.8	17.2	134	27,343
Uganda	7.3	7.2	182	169	1995	25.5	38	550	1995	23.3	9.51	64.0	49.0	120	..
Zambia	7.0	6.5	173	182	1996-97	23.5	51	230	1996	26	19.07	46.0	23.0	135	44,498
Zimbabwe	5.8	4.0	102	123	1994	15.5	69	280	1994	19.6	25.84	60.0	38.0	274	2,964

Table A.4C

USAID Goal: World Population Stabilized and Human Health Protected**USAID-Assisted Countries and Weighted Regional Averages**

Country	Objective 4.1		Objective 4.2				Objective 4.3				Objective 4.4			Objective 4.5	
	Reduced Pregnancies		Improved Child Health and Nutrition				Improved Maternal Health				Reduced HIV Transmission			Reduced Infectious Diseases	
	Total fertility rate		Under-5 mortality rate		Percent of children under 5 underweight		Births attended by trained health personnel		Maternal mortality ratio	Early neonatal mortality rate	Adult HIV prevalence rate	Percent condom use with nonregular partner		Tuberculosis cases per 100,000 pop.	Malaria cases per 100,000 pop.
	1987	1997	1987	1997	Year	Percent	1990/96	1990/96	Year	Rate	1997	Male	Female	1995	1994
Asia and Near East	4.1	3.2	128	94	..	46.4	37	450	..	31.8	0.55	..	..	108	309
Bangladesh	5.0	3.5	184	145	1996-97	56.3	14	850	1996/97	36.3	0.03	..	..	35	143
Cambodia	5.8	5.8	198	183	..	..	47	900	..	..	2.40	..	..	142	870
Egypt	4.7	3.5	126	97	1995-96	12.4	46	170	1995	23.7	0.03	..	..	37	..
India	4.1	3.3	..	94	1992-93	53.4	34	437	1992/94	35.6	0.82	..	..	130	243
Indonesia	3.3	2.7	120	85	1995	34.0	36	390	1994	22.9	0.05	..	..	16	..
Israel	3.1	2.7	12	10	..	..	99	7	..	..	0.07	..	..	7	..
Jordan	6.7	4.9	54	43	1990	6.4	87	150	1990	17.1	0.02	..	..	9	..
Lebanon	3.0	2.3	61	42	1996	3.0	45	300	..	..	0.09	..	..	33	..
Mongolia	..	2.9	..	103	1992	12.3	99	65	..	..	0.01	..	..	125	..
Morocco	4.8	3.5	103	71	1992	9.5	40	372	1995	21.7	0.03	..	..	110	1
Nepal	5.9	5.0	160	113	1996	46.9	9	1500	1995	33.3	0.24	..	..	90	45
Philippines	4.2	3.6	64	49	1993	29.6	53	208	1993	15.4	0.06	..	..	348	345
Sri Lanka	2.5	2.2	34	25	1993	37.7	94	30	1987	12.7	0.07	..	..	32	1,540
Vietnam	4.0	2.6	..	54	1994	44.9	95	105	..	..	0.02	..	..	47	1,189
West Bank/Gaza	5.5	5.1	55	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe and NIS	3.4	1.7	93	47	..	8.3	89	80	..	19.8	0.08	..	..	49	41
Albania	..	2.6	..	60	..	..	99	28	..	..	0.01	..	..	19	..
Armenia	..	1.7	..	55	..	..	..	21	..	..	0.01	..	..	28	..
Azerbaijan	..	2.8	..	93	1996	10.1	..	44	..	..	<0.005	..	..	19	9
Bosnia	..	1.1	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.04	..	..	62	..
Bulgaria	..	1.1	..	16	..	..	100	20	..	..	0.01	..	..	37	..
Croatia	..	1.6	..	10	1995-96	0.6	..	12	..	..	0.01	..	..	47	..
Cyprus	2.3	2.1	..	9	..	..	100	..	..	..	0.26	..	..	..	..
Georgia	..	1.6	..	57	..	..	..	19	..	..	0.01	..	..	30	..
Hungary	..	1.5	..	12	1980-88	2.2	99	14	..	..	0.04	..	..	43	..
Ireland	2.3	1.8	..	7	..	..	..	10	..	..	0.09	..	..	..	..
Kazakstan	..	2.1	..	68	1995	8.3	99	53	1996	8.5	0.03	..	..	66	..
Kyrgyzstan	..	2.7	..	95	..	..	..	650	1997	27.8	0.01	..	..	0	..
Lithuania	..	1.5	..	18	..	..	..	13	..	..	0.01	..	..	64	..
Moldova	..	1.9	..	50	..	..	..	33	..	..	0.11	..	..	66	..
Poland	..	1.4	..	15	..	..	99	10	..	..	0.06	..	..	42	..

Table A.4C

USAID Goal: World Population Stabilized and Human Health Protected**USAID-Assisted Countries and Weighted Regional Averages**

Country	Objective 4.1		Objective 4.2				Objective 4.3				Objective 4.4			Objective 4.5			
	Reduced Pregnancies		Improved Child Health and Nutrition				Improved Maternal Health				Reduced HIV Transmission			Reduced Infectious Diseases			
							Births attended by trained health personnel		Maternal mortality ratio		Early neonatal mortality rate		Adult HIV prevalence rate	Percent condom use with nonregular partner 1992/96		Tuberculosis cases per 100,000 pop.	Malaria cases per 100,000 pop.
	Total fertility rate		Under-5 mortality rate		Percent of children under 5 underweight												
	1987	1997	1987	1997	Year	Percent	1990/96	1990/96	Year	Rate	1997	Male	Female	1995	1994		
Romania	..	1.2	..	24	1991	5.7	100	41	..	..	0.01	..	..	102	..		
Russia	..	1.4	..	28	1995	3.0	..	53	..	..	0.05	..	..	58	0		
Serbia and Montenegro	..		..	0	1996	1.6	..	12	..	..	0.10	..	..	26	..		
Slovak Republic	..	1.3	..	12	..	..	..	8	..	..	0.01	..	..	0	..		
Tajikistan	..	3.6	..	129	..	..	..	74	..	..	0.01	..	..	33	..		
Turkey	3.5	2.5	93	50	1993	10.4	76	180	1993	22.7	0.01	..	..	37	141		
Turkmenistan	..	3.3	..	91	..	..	..	44	..	..	0.01	..	..	47	..		
Ukraine	..	1.4	..	26	..	..	100	30	..	..	0.43	..	..	42	..		
Uzbekistan	..	2.9	..	87	1996	18.8	..	24	1996	18.0	0.01	..	..	43	..		
Latin America/Caribbean	3.6	2.9	71	52		11.1	76	176		16.6	0.63	18.4	8.0	54	281		
Bolivia	5.1	4.2	..	125	1993-94	14.9	47	370	1994	27.2	0.07	65.1	33.4	130	480		
Brazil	3.1	2.4	66	49	1996	5.7	88	160	1996	14.3	0.63	14.7	4.3	54	360		
Dominican Republic	3.6	3.1	84	56	1991	10.3	96	110	1996	18.7	1.89	..	..	52	22		
Ecuador	..	2.9	..	44	1986	16.5	64	150	1987	25.6	0.28	..	..	69	267		
El Salvador	4.3	3.1	..	39	1993	11.2	87	300	..	..	0.58	..	..	42	51		
Guatemala	5.7	4.9	108	75	1995	26.6	35	190	1995	20.7	0.52	..	..	32	214		
Guyana	2.8	2.2	75	70	1993	18.3	90	..	..	..	2.13	..	..	35	4,819		
Haiti	6.2	4.8	185	158	1994-95	27.5	21	600	1994/95	18.3	5.17	32.0	12.0	..	331		
Honduras	..	4.3	..	61	1993-94	18.3	88	220	..	..	1.46	..	..	88	949		
Jamaica	2.9	2.4	25	17	1993	10.2	82	120	..	..	0.99	74.0	17.0	4	0		
Mexico	3.8	3.0	53	34	1988	14.2	77	110	..	..	0.35	..	..	12	14		
Nicaragua	5.4	4.4	95	58	1993	11.9	61	160	..	..	0.19	..	..	64	1,035		
Panama	3.2	2.6	40	30	1992	6.1	86	55	..	..	0.61	..	..	50	26		
Paraguay	4.8	4.3	66	50	1990	3.7	66	190	1990	15.2	0.13	..	79.1	36	12		
Peru	4.2	3.4	95	58	1996	7.8	56	280	1996	17.5	0.56	..	..	191	528		

Refer to annex C text for definition of summary table aggregates.

Refer to Table A.4 Notes for definition of indicators and weights used.

.. indicates data not available.

TABLE A.4 NOTES

USAID GOAL: World Population Stabilized and Human Health Protected

Indicator: total fertility rate

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Database, June 1998.

Definition: The total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates. Data are for 1987 and 1997. *Applied weight indicator:* female population of childbearing age, 15–49.

Indicator: under-5 mortality rate

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Database, June 1998.

Definition: Under-5 mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age 5, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates (per 1,000 live births). Data are for 1987 and 1997. *Applied weight indicator:* annual live births.

Indicator: percent of children under 5 years who are underweight (weight for age)

Source: World Health Organization, *Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition*, 1997.

Definition: The percent of children under 5 years of age who are moderately or severely underweight, defined as below minus two standard deviations from median weight for age reference population (an international reference population defined by NCHS/CDC/WHO). Data are for the most recent year available, 1987 and 1997.

Applied weight indicator: population under age 5.

Indicator: births attended by trained health personnel

Source: World Health Organization data reported in UNICEF, *State of the World's Children*, 1998.

Definition: Percentage of births attended by physicians, nurses, midwives, or primary health care workers trained in midwifery skills. *Applied weight indicator:* annual live births.

Indicator: maternal mortality ratio

Source: WHO; Demographic Health Surveys; UNICEF. Obtained from World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1998.

Definition: Maternal mortality ratio is the number of female deaths that occur during pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births. Data are for the most recent years available, 1990 and 1996. *Applied weight indicator:* annual live births.

Indicator: early neonatal mortality rate

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys, compiled by Macro International, 1998.

Definition: Early neonatal mortality is defined as the death of a live-born infant during the first week of life (0–6 days). The rate is the number of early neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births. Data are for the most recent survey years available, 1990 and 1996. *Applied weight indicator:* annual live births.

Indicator: HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the adult population

Source: World Health Organization/UNAIDS, *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic, June 1998*.

Definition: Estimated number of adults living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 1997 divided by the 1997 adult population. Adults are defined as ages 15–49. *Applied weight indicator:* adult population, ages 15–44.

Indicator: percent condom use with nonregular partner

Source: World Health Organization/UNAIDS, *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic, June 1998*, USAID data provided by CIHI.

Definition: The percentage of adults who report having used a condom during the most recent intercourse with a nonregular sex partner. This data varies by age group, year reported, and by gender. Adults are defined as ages 15–49. *Applied weight indicator:* adult population, ages 15–44.

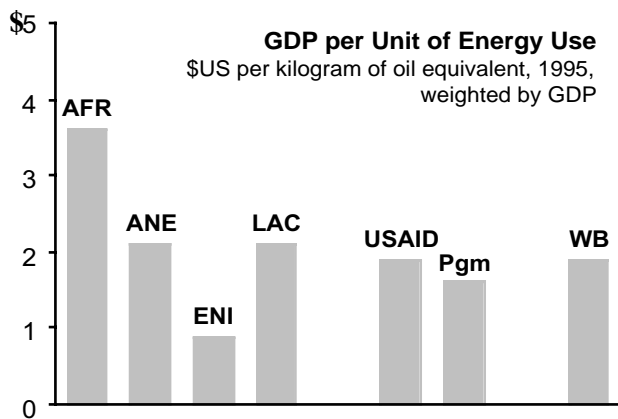
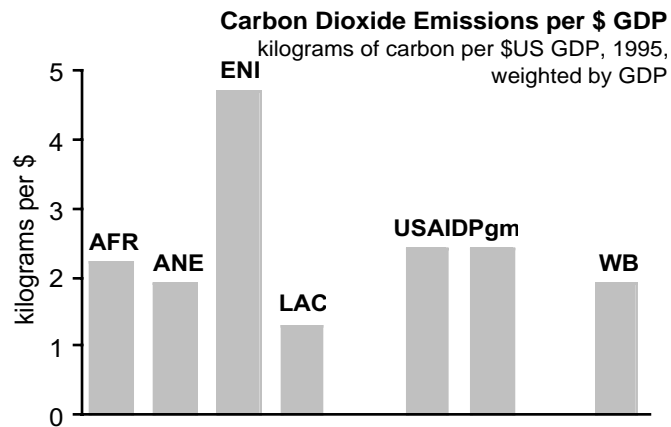
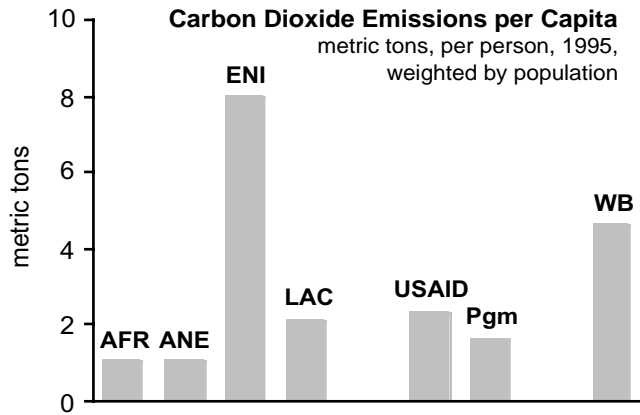
Indicator: reported number of cases of tuberculosis and malaria per 100,000 population

Source: World Health Organization data reported by World Resources Institute in *World Resources, 1998–99*.

Definition: Estimates obtained or derived from relevant WHO programs or from responsible international agencies. Data are on number of cases for most recent year, 1995 for tuberculosis and 1994 for malaria. *Applied weight indicator:* total population.

Figure A.6. Environment Indicators
Regional Averages for USAID-Assisted Countries

See Table A.5 Notes for sources and definitions.



KEY	
AFR	Africa Bureau, assisted
ANE	ANE Bureau, assisted
ENI	ENI Bureau, assisted
LAC	LAC Bureau, assisted
USAID	USAID-assisted average
Pgm	USAID with contributing programs (see Matrix A.2B)
WB	Average for upper-middle-income countries (World Bank-defined)

Table A.5A

USAID Goal: The World's Environment Protected for Long-Term Sustainability**Weighted Averages—Summary**

	Goal 5			Objective 5.1			Objective 5.2		Objective 5.3				Objective 5.4		Objective 5.5		
	Environment Protected			Carbon Dioxide Emissions			Conserved Biological Diversity		Sustainable Urbanization				Sound Energy Services		Natural Resources Management		
	National conservation strategy	Country environmental profile	Biological diversity profile	metric tons			Nationally protected areas		Access to safe water		Access to sanitation		GDP per unit of energy use		Total forest area thousand sq. kms	Deforestation	
				Metric tons per capita	Kgs per \$ GDP	avg. annual % growth 1985–95	thousand sq. kms	percent of total land	percent of urban population	percent of urban population	US \$ per Kg of oil equivalent	US \$ per Kg of oil equivalent	sq. km change 1990–95	average annual % change 1990–95			
Weighted Average	number of countries			1995	1995	1985–95	1994	1994	1985	1991–95	1985	1991–95	1985	1995	1995	1990–95	1990–95
USAID-Assisted Total	41	35	32	2.3	2.4	-0.5	2,812	4.7	74	78	43	69	2.1	1.9	20,579	-79,876	-0.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	20	13	13	1.0	2.2	1.7	769	5.7	69	66	51	65	3.1	3.6	2,305	-19,054	-0.8
Asia and Near East	10	9	8	1.0	1.9	6.9	478	5.3	70	78	29	68	2.3	2.1	2,216	-17,406	-0.8
Eastern Europe and NIS	3	1	3	7.9	4.7	-4.7	830	3.5	99	98	97	86	1.0	0.9	8,426	4,804	0.1
Latin America/Caribbean	8	12	8	2.1	1.3	3.3	736	5.2	85	84	54	66	2.5	2.1	7,633	-48,220	-0.6
Postconflict Transition	8	7	4	1.3	2.1	7.1	278	5.1	47	72	37	69	2.4	2.1	1,777	-18,410	-1.0
Sustainable Development	33	28	28	2.4	2.4	-1.0	2,534	4.6	78	79	44	69	2.1	1.9	18,802	-61,466	-0.3
With Contributing Programs	29	28	28	2.3	2.4	0.7	1,846	5.1	76	84	39	70	1.9	1.6	18,299	-76,932	-0.4
Non-USAID Assisted	9	11	11	2.9	4.1	5.0	1,754	6.0	70	88	69	60	1.2	1.3	4,304	-24,790	-0.6
All Countries	71	57	55	4.0	1.8	1.8	8,587	6.6	79	82	53	68	2.8	2.8	32,720	-101,724	-0.3
Income Groups																	
Low Income	37	31	26	1.4	4.1	4.7	2,008	5.1	72	80	35	62	1.5	1.6	6,227	-38,690	-0.6
Lower Middle Income	16	22	17	4.5	2.7	-0.4	2,149	5.5	75	86	69	75	1.9	1.6	12,884	-37,888	-0.3
Upper Middle Income	7	3	6	4.6	1.9	1.6	833	4.1	91	87	63	76	2.0	1.9	7,100	-36,710	-0.5
High Income	11	1	6	12.5	0.8	1.7	3,597	11.6	100	100	100	100	3.6	3.7	6,508	11,564	0.2
Regions																	
East Asia and the Pacific	8	6	7	2.4	4.4	5.8	990	6.2	55	87	39	61	1.1	1.2	3,756	-29,826	-0.8
Europe and Central Asia	4	1	3	7.9	4.7	-4.9	858	3.6	99	98	97	86	0.9	0.8	8,590	5,798	0.1
Latin America/Caribbean	10	15	11	2.6	1.4	3.6	1,292	6.4	83	84	60	70	2.4	2.1	9,064	-57,766	-0.6
Near East and North Africa	3	7	4	3.9	1.7	5.4	291	2.7	93	89	93	68	2.4	2.0	89	-800	-0.9
South Asia	5	5	4	0.8	2.0	6.3	201	4.2	75	78	31	67	2.1	1.9	744	-1,316	-0.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	30	22	20	0.8	1.9	1.9	1,358	5.8	65	63	48	61	4.0	4.2	3,969	-29,378	-0.7

Refer to annex C text for summary table aggregates.

Refer to Table A.5 Notes for definitions of indicators and weights used.

. . indicates data not available.

Table A.5B

USAID Goal: The World's Environment Protected for Long-Term Sustainability**Country Averages—Summary**

Country Averages	Goal 5			Objective 5.1			Objective 5.2		Objective 5.3				Objective 5.4		Objective 5.5		
	Environment Protected			Carbon Dioxide Emissions			Conserved Biological Diversity		Sustainable		Urbanization		Sound Energy Services		Natural Resources Management		
	National conservation strategy	Country environmental profile	Biological diversity profile	Metric tons			Nationally protected areas		Access to safe water		Access to sanitation		GDP per unit of energy use		Total forest area thousand sq. Km	Deforestation	
				Metric tons per capita	Kgs per \$ GDP	avg. annual % growth 1985-95	thousand sq. kms	percent of total land	percent of urban population	percent of urban population	US \$ per Kg of oil equivalent	US \$ per Kg of oil equivalent	sq. km change 1990-95	average annual % change 1990-95			
	Number of countries			1995	1995		1994	1994	1985	1991-95	1985	1991-95	1985	1995	1995	1990-95	1990-95
USAID-Assisted Total	41	35	32	2.4	2.0	-0.8	2,812	6.2	75	70	66	69	3.8	3.6	20,579	-79,876	-0.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	20	13	13	0.6	0.8	-0.4	769	6.7	63	62	58	61	5.6	6.9	2,305	-19,054	-0.7
Asia and Near East	10	9	8	1.8	1.3	5.2	478	6.0	77	66	45	58	3.7	3.1	2,216	-17,406	-1.6
Eastern Europe and NIS	3	1	3	5.0	4.6	-8.1	830	4.0	99	99	95	87	1.3	1.0	8,426	4,804	0.5
Latin America/Caribbean	8	12	8	1.5	1.2	4.7	736	9.1	79	79	66	71	3.4	2.5	7,633	-48,220	-2.3
Postconflict Transition	8	7	4	1.0	2.0	-5.6	278	5.0	62	65	53	59	4.9	3.6	1,777	-18,410	-1.1
Sustainable Development	33	28	28	2.8	1.9	0.6	2,534	6.5	79	71	70	72	3.6	3.6	18,802	-61,466	-0.7
With Contributing Programs	29	28	28	2.4	1.9	1.7	1,846	9.0	85	79	74	71	2.4	1.6	18,299	-76,932	-1.6
Non-USAID Assisted	9	11	11	3.7	1.5	3.1	1,754	7.5	76	77	74	71	4.1	3.9	4,304	-24,790	-0.9
All Countries	71	57	55	4.6	1.6	1.3	8,587	7.4	81	76	73	75	4.1	4.0	32,720	-101,724	-0.6
Income Groups																	
Low Income	37	31	26	0.5	1.3	-0.1	2,008	5.6	63	60	47	57	6.3	6.1	6,227	-38,690	-0.8
Lower Middle Income	16	22	17	3.3	2.4	1.4	2,149	7.1	86	84	80	77	3.0	2.5	12,884	-37,888	-1.0
Upper Middle Income	7	3	6	6.6	1.9	1.9	833	7.0	95	92	86	88	2.6	2.8	7,100	-36,710	-0.4
High Income	11	1	6	11.9	0.8	3.1	3,597	12.3	100	100	99	100	3.5	3.8	6,508	11,564	0.3
Regions																	
East Asia and the Pacific	8	6	7	2.0	1.6	4.4	990	6.1	73	79	59	76	3.4	3.6	3,756	-29,826	-1.3
Europe and Central Asia	4	1	3	5.2	4.6	-8.3	858	5.1	99	99	95	87	1.9	0.9	8,590	5,798	0.4
Latin America/Caribbean	10	15	11	2.7	1.3	4.1	1,292	9.6	85	83	74	71	3.5	3.2	9,064	-57,766	-1.8
Near East and North Africa	3	7	4	6.1	1.7	4.8	291	3.6	95	93	92	82	2.2	1.9	89	-800	-1.5
South Asia	5	5	4	0.4	1.2	6.2	201	6.2	60	60	31	60	6.1	5.5	744	-1,316	-1.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	30	22	20	0.6	0.7	1.1	1,358	6.3	64	62	53	57	6.2	6.8	3,969	-29,378	-0.7
Percent of countries with missing data				34	35	34	18	41	48	50	50	41	29	28	73	73	73

Refer to annex C text for summary table aggregates.

Refer to Table A.5 Notes for definitions of indicators.

. . . indicates data not available.

USAID Goal: The World's Environment Protected for Long-Term Sustainability

USAID-Assisted Countries

Countries	Environment Protected		Carbon Dioxide Emissions		Conserved Biological Diversity		Sustainable Urbanization		Sound Energy Services		Natural resources management						
	National conserva- tion strategy	Country environ- mental profile	Bio- logical diversity profile	Metric tons per capita	Kgs per \$GDP	Metric tons		Nationally protected areas		Access to safe water	Access to sanitation	Total forest area thousand sq. km	Deforestation average annual % change				
						1985	1995	thousand sq. kms	percent of total land					1985	1991-95	1985	1991-95
		year adopted		2.3	2.4	-0.5	2,912	4.7	74	64	43	57	2.1	1.9	20,579	-79,876	-0.4
USAID-Assisted Total				1.0	2.2	1.7	769	5.7	69	18	51	35	3.1	3.6	2,305	-19,054	-0.8
Sub-Saharan Africa				0.4	0.6	0.6	26	2.1	80	..	27	..	6.6	7.7	222	-2,370	-1.1
Angola				0.1	0.3	1.8	8	7.0	45	..	45	..	8.2	18.4	46	-596	-1.3
Benin	1993			<0.05	0.2	3.8	1	3.5	33	..	90	..	10.6	7.7	3	-14	-0.4
Burundi	1994	1981	1989	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	0.0
Eritrea	1995			0.1	0.4	5.3	60	6.0	93	..	..	..	8.4	7.4	136	-624	-0.5
Ethiopia	1994	1991															
Ghana	1992	1985	1988	0.2	0.6	3.0	11	4.9	57	..	47	50	4.7	4.6	90	-1,172	-1.3
Guinea	1994	1983	1988	0.2	0.4	1.2	2	0.7	91	..	..	..	6.7	6.7	64	-748	-1.2
Guinea-Bissau	1993	1991	1991	0.2	1.0	5.7	..	..	21	18	..	..	5.0	5.8	23	-104	-0.5
Kenya	1994	1989	1992	0.3	0.7	5.0	35	6.2	61	..	75	..	3.5	3.4	13	-34	-0.3
Liberia				0.1	..	-11.2	..	..	50	..	24	..	3.3	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	1988		1991	0.1	0.4	-1.5	11	1.9	81	..	8	12	6.2	5.8	151	-1,300	-0.9
Malawi	1994	1982		0.1	0.5	3.7	11	11.3	70	..	88	..	3.8	3.8	33	-546	-1.6
Mali		1991	1989	0.1	0.2	2.2	40	3.3	..	..	90	..	9.7	12.1	116	-1,138	-1.0
Mozambique	1994			0.1	0.4	-0.9	<0.5	0.0	..	..	..	..	2.3	3.4	169	-1,162	-0.7
Namibia	1992			..	..	..	102	12.4	..	..	..	77	..	..	124	-420	-0.3
Niger		1985	1991	0.1	0.5	1.7	84	6.6	48	..	36	..	7.7	7.5	26	0	0.0
Nigeria	1990		1992	0.8	2.7	5.1	30	3.3	60	..	30	..	1.9	1.9	138	-1,214	-0.9
Rwanda	1991	1987		0.1	0.4	1.1	3	13.3	55	..	60	..	7.7	6.3	3	-4	-0.2
Senegal	1984	1990	1991	0.4	0.6	3.9	22	11.3	63	..	87	..	5.4	6.2	74	-496	-0.7
Somalia				0.0	..	-45.3	..	..	57	..	44	..	2.1	..	..	..	..
South Africa				8.3	3.4	0.7	70	5.7	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.0	85	-150	-0.2
Tanzania	1993	1989	1988	0.1	..	<0.05	139	15.7	85	..	90	..	..	..	325	-3,226	-1.0
Uganda	1994	1982	1988	0.1	0.1	5.3	19	9.6	45	..	40	..	17.0	24.8	61	-592	-1.0
Zambia	1994	1988		0.3	1.1	-2.0	64	8.6	70	..	56	..	1.4	1.7	314	-2,644	-0.8
Zimbabwe	1987	1982		0.9	1.5	1.6	31	7.9	100	..	100	..	1.7	1.4	87	-500	-0.6

Table A.5C

USAID Goal: The World's Environment Protected for Long-Term Sustainability**USAID-Assisted Countries**

	Goal 5			Objective 5.1			Objective 5.2		Objective 5.3				Objective 5.4		Objective 5.5		
	Environment Protected			Carbon Dioxide Emissions			Conserved Biological Diversity		Sustainable		Urbanization		Sound Energy Services		Natural resources management		
	National conservation strategy	Country environmental profile	Bio-logical diversity profile	Metric tons per capita	Kgs per \$ GDP	Metric tons avg. annual % growth 1985-95	Nationally protected areas		Access to safe water		Access to sanitation		GDP per unit of energy use		Total forest area	Deforestation	
Countries	year adopted			1995	1995	1985-95	thousand sq. kms	percent of total land	percent of urban population	percent of urban population	percent of urban population	percent of urban population	US \$ per kg of oil equivalent	US \$ per kg of oil equivalent	thousand sq. km	sq. km change 1990-95	average annual % change 1990-95
Asia and Near East				1.0	1.9	6.9	478	5.3	70	45	29	..	2.3	2.1	2,216	-17,406	-0.8
Bangladesh	1991	1989	1990	0.2	0.9	6.9	1	0.8	29	42	21	..	4.1	3.0	10	-88	-0.9
Cambodia	1997			0.1	0.4	1.6	30	17.0	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	98	-1,638	-1.6
Egypt	1992	1992	1988	1.6	1.7	3.2	8	0.8	..	..	..	..	1.6	1.6	<0.5	0	0.0
India	1993	1989	1994	1.0	2.2	6.4	143	4.8	80	..	30	..	1.8	1.7	650	72	0.0
Indonesia	1992	1994	1993	1.5	2.1	11.1	186	10.3	40	..	30	..	1.9	1.6	1,098	-10,844	-1.0
Israel				8.4	0.8	6.0	3	14.9	..	..	..	..	4.2	3.5	1	0	0.0
Jordan	1991	1979		3.2	1.7	4.4	3	3.3	100	..	91	..	2.1	1.9	<0.5	-12	-2.5
Lebanon				3.3	2.4	6.0	<0.5	0.4	98	..	94	..	0.1	1.3	1	-52	-8.5
Mongolia	1995			3.4	..	-1.0	62	3.9	100	..	..	..	..	..	94	0	0.0
Morocco		1980	1988	1.1	1.3	5.5	4	0.8	..	..	..	..	3.5	2.8	38	-118	-0.3
Nepal	1993	1983		0.1	0.3	8.8	11	8.1	78	64	6	..	11.7	6.4	48	-548	-1.1
Philippines	1989	1992	1989	0.9	1.4	6.7	6	2.0	..	..	..	..	2.2	2.0	68	-2,624	-3.6
Sri Lanka	1994	1983	1991	0.3	0.6	5.0	8	12.3	76	..	..	..	4.5	3.8	18	-202	-1.1
Vietnam			1993	0.4	0.5	2.9	13	4.1	90	..	..	..	6.7	7.8	91	-1,352	-1.4
West Bank and Gaza				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe and NIS				7.9	4.7	-4.7	830	3.5	99	98	97	100	1.0	0.9	8,426	4,804	0.1
Albania	1993			0.6	1.0	-14.9	<0.5	1.2	100	..	100	..	0.9	1.8	10	0	0.0
Armenia				1.0	3.4	0.2	2	7.6	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.6	3	84	2.7
Azerbaijan				5.7	14.6	-7.3	2	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	10	0	0.0
Bosnia				0.4	..	1.9	<0.5	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	0	0.0
Bulgaria		1994		6.8	2.5	-5.6	4	3.4	..	..	..	..	0.8	1.0	32	6	0.0
Croatia				3.6	..	2.8	4	6.9	..	98	72	..	..	..	18	0	0.0
Cyprus				7.1	..	4.5	..	..	100	100	100	100	3.1	..	..	..	..
Georgia				1.4	..	-19.4	2	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	0	0.0
Hungary	1995			5.5	2.3	-4.3	6	6.2	100	..	100	100	0.8	1.0	17	88	0.5
Ireland				9.0	0.7	1.4	<0.5	0.7	100	..	100	100	3.4	4.4	6	140	2.6
Kazakstan				13.3	13.8	-8.4	10	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	105	1,928	1.9
Kyrgyzstan				1.2	4.9	-20.8	3	1.5	..	..	81	..	..	0.5	7	0	0.0
Lithuania				4.0	2.1	-12.1	6	9.8	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	20	112	0.6
Moldova				2.5	..	-21.1	<0.5	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	0.0
Poland	1993	1991		8.8	5.1	-3.7	31	10.1	94	..	100	..	0.5	0.7	87	120	0.1

Table A.5C

USAID Goal: The World's Environment Protected for Long-Term Sustainability**USAID-Assisted Countries**

Countries	Goal 5			Objective 5.1			Objective 5.2		Objective 5.3				Objective 5.4		Objective 5.5		
	Environment Protected			Carbon Dioxide Emissions			Conserved Biological Diversity		Sustainable		Urbanization		Sound Energy Services		Natural resources management		
	National conservation strategy	Country environmental profile	Bio-logical diversity profile	Metric tons per capita	Kgs per \$ GDP	Metric tons avg. annual % growth 1985-95	Nationally protected areas		Access to safe water		Access to sanitation		GDP per unit of energy use		Total forest area	Deforestation	
	year adopted			1995	1995	1985-95	thousand sq. kms	percent of total land	percent of urban population	percent of urban population	percent of urban population	percent of urban population	US \$ per kg of oil equivalent	US \$ per kg of oil equivalent	thousand sq. km	sq. km change	average annual % change
				1995	1995	1985-95	1994	1994	1985	1991-95	1985	1991-95	1985	1995	1995	1990-95	1990-95
Romania				5.3	3.9	-6.6	11	4.7	100	..	100	..	0.6	0.7	62	-12	0.0
Russia			1994	12.3	6.1	-3.3	705	3.9	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5	7,635	0	0.0
Serbia and Montenegro				3.1	..	-2.9	3	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	0	0.0
Slovak Republic				7.1	2.3	-4.3	10	21.1	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.9	20	24	0.1
Tajikistan				0.6	2.5	-48.9	1	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	4	0	0.0
Turkey		1982		2.7	1.5	3.5	11	1.1	100	98	95	..	1.9	1.8	89	0	0.0
Turkmenistan				6.3	..	-12.6	11	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	0	0.0
Ukraine				8.5	..	-11.7	5	0.9	100	..	100	..	..	0.2	92	54	0.1
Uzbekistan				4.3	7.3	-0.5	2	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	91	2,260	2.6
Latin America/Caribbean				2.1	1.3	3.3	736	5.2	85	84	54	58	2.5	2.1	7,633	-48,220	-0.6
Bolivia	1994	1986	1988	1.4	1.8	10.9	92	8.5	81	75	51	..	2.4	2.0	483	-5,814	-1.2
Brazil			1988	1.6	0.8	2.8	322	3.8	..	..	33	55	3.2	2.7	5,511	-25,544	-0.5
Dominican Republic		1984	1995	1.5	1.6	4.1	10	21.7	72	..	72	..	2.2	1.9	16	-264	-1.6
Ecuador	1993	1987	1995	2.0	1.6	2.5	111	40.2	..	..	79	..	2.3	2.3	111	-1,890	-1.6
El Salvador	1994	1985	1988	0.9	0.9	10.1	<0.5	0.2	76	..	89	..	3.5	2.5	1	-38	-3.4
Guatemala	1994	1984	1988	0.7	0.7	7.4	13	7.7	89	91	73	78	5.7	4.4	38	-824	-2.1
Guyana				1.1	..	-2.9	..	..	100	..	100	..	0.8	1.6	..	..	..
Haiti		1985		0.1	0.5	-4.6	<0.5	0.4	59	..	42	..	5.6	3.3	<0.5	-8	-3.6
Honduras	1993	1989		0.7	0.7	6.6	9	7.7	51	..	22	89	6.1	3.8	41	-1,022	-2.4
Jamaica	1994	1987		3.6	2.4	8.3	<0.5	0.2	99	..	92	..	1.7	1.2	2	-158	-7.7
Mexico			1988	3.9	2.1	3.2	99	5.1	95	..	77	..	1.3	1.3	554	-5,080	-0.9
Nicaragua	1994	1981		0.6	0.7	2.2	9	7.4	77	..	35	..	4.2	3.1	56	-1,508	-2.6
Panama	1990	1980		2.6	1.0	9.0	13	17.8	100	..	99	..	5.1	3.9	28	-636	-2.2
Paraguay		1985		0.8	0.8	8.8	15	3.7	49	..	66	..	5.6	3.4	115	-3,266	-2.7
Peru		1988	1988	1.3	1.3	1.7	42	3.3	73	..	67	..	0.8	0.7	676	-2,168	-0.3

Refer to Annex C text for summary table aggregates.

Refer to Table 5 notes for definitions of indicators.

.. indicates data not available

TABLE A.5 NOTES

USAID GOAL: World's Environment Protected for Long-Term Sustainability

Indicator: national environmental management strategies

Sources: Data are from the World Resources Institute, UNEP, UNDP's *World Resources 1994–95*; the World Resources Institute, International Institute for Environment and Development, IUCN's *1996 World Directory of Country Environmental Studies*, and the World Bank Environment Department's *1996 National Environmental Strategies: Learning from Experience*. The information was obtained from the World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1998.

Definitions: Environmental strategies and action plans provide a comprehensive, cross-sectoral analysis of conservation and resource management issues to help integrate environmental concerns with the development process. They include national conservation strategies, national environmental action plans, national environmental management strategies, and national sustainable development strategies. The years shown refer to the year in which a strategy or action plan was adopted. Country environmental profiles identify how national economic and other activities can stay within the constraints imposed by the need to conserve natural resources. The years shown refer to the year in which a profile was completed. Biodiversity assessments, strategies, or action plans cover biodiversity assessments, country strategies or action plans, and

biodiversity profiles. The years shown refer to the year in which a treaty entered into force in a country. *Applied weight indicator:* n/a.

Indicator: national carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per capita

Sources: Data on CO₂ emissions are based on several sources as reported by the World Resources Institute. The main source is the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Population data are from the World Bank. All data were obtained from the World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1998.

Definition: CO₂ emissions from industrial processes are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels, manufacture of cement, and gas flaring. Data are reported in metric tons of carbon (in the CO₂ emitted) per person (based on national total populations). Data are for 1995. *Applied weight indicator:* total population.

Indicator: national carbon dioxide emissions kg per 1987 \$US of gross domestic product (GDP)

Sources: Data calculated per country by the World Bank. Data on CO₂ emissions are based on several sources as reported by the World Resources Institute. The main source is the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory. GDP data is from the World Bank. All data was obtained from the World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1998.

Definition: Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from industrial processes are

those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels, manufacture of cement, and gas flaring. Data are reported kilograms of carbon (in the CO₂ emitted) per \$1 GDP. Data are for 1995. *Applied weight indicator*: GDP (in current international dollars).

Indicator: average annual growth rate of carbon dioxide emissions

Sources: Data on CO₂ emissions are based on several sources as reported by the World Resources Institute. The main source is the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Data were obtained from the World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1998.

Definition: CO₂ emissions from industrial processes are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels, manufacture of cement, and gas flaring. Data are reported as the least-squares average annual growth rate of carbon from 1985 to 1995. *Applied weight indicator*: national carbon dioxide emissions.

Indicator: nationally protected areas

Sources: Data on protected areas are from the World Conservation Monitoring Centre's Protected Areas Data Unit and were obtained from the World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1998.

Definition: Nationally protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designed as national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes and seascapes, or scientific reserves with limited public access. The data do not

include sites protected under local or provincial law. Total land area is used to calculate the percentage of total area protected. *Applied weight indicator*: n/a.

Indicator: percent of the urban population with access to safe drinking water

Source: World Health Organization obtained from World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1998.

Definition: Reasonable access to safe drinking water in an urban area is defined by WHO as access to piped water or a public standpipe within 200 meters of a dwelling or housing unit. The WHO data are collected from national government agencies. Definitions of urban populations and services may vary and might not be strictly comparable. Data are for 1985 and 1995. *Applied weight indicator*: total urban population.

Indicator: percent of the urban population with access to sanitation services

Source: World Health Organization obtained from World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1998.

Definition: Urban areas with access to sanitation services are defined as urban populations served by connections to public sewers or household systems such as pit privies, pour-flush latrines, septic tanks, communal toilets, or other such facilities. The WHO data were collected from national government agencies. Definitions of urban populations and services may vary, and might not be strictly comparable. Data are for 1985 and 1995. *Applied weight indicator*: total urban population.

Indicator: GDP per unit of commercial energy use

Sources: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1998. Original source for commercial energy production is the International Energy Agency.

Definition: GDP per unit of energy use is the U.S. dollar estimate of real GDP (at 1987 prices) per kilogram of oil equivalent of commercial energy use. Commercial energy use refers to apparent consumption, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transportation. Data are for 1985 and 1995. *Applied weight indicator:* GDP (in current international dollars).

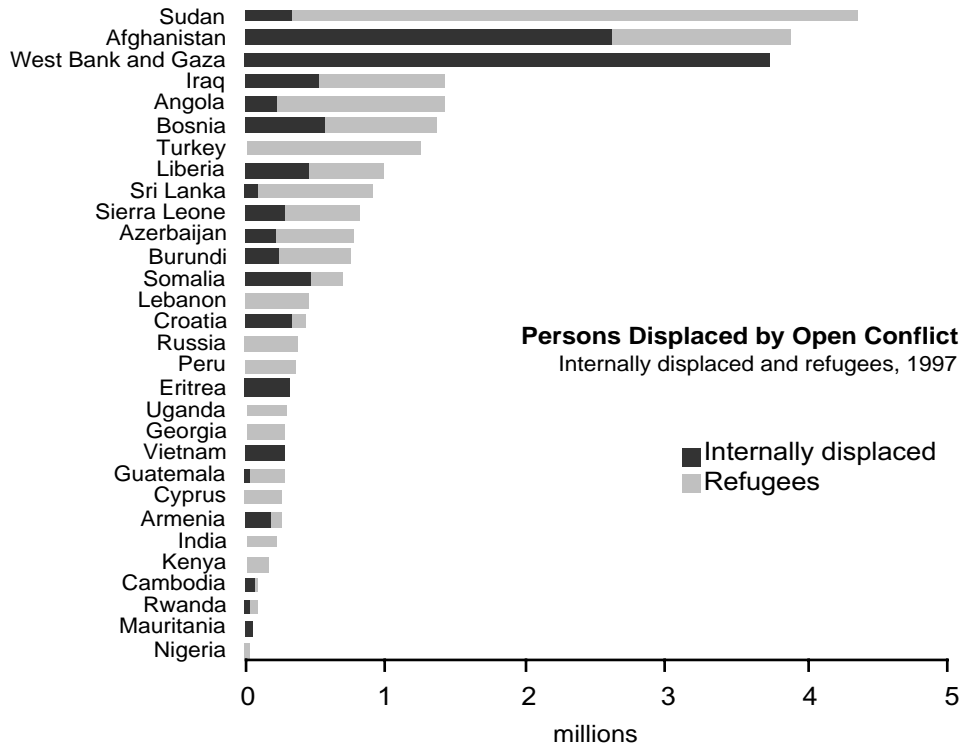
Indicator: average annual change in total forest area

Source: FAO, *State of the World's Forests*, 1997.

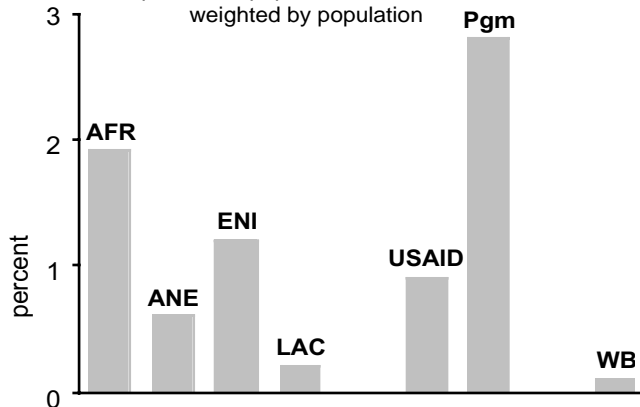
Definition: Total forest area includes both natural forest and plantation area. The change in natural forests includes the permanent conversion of natural forest area to other uses, including shifting cultivation, permanent agriculture, ranching, settlements, or infrastructure development. Deforested areas do not include areas logged but intended for regeneration or areas degraded by fuelwood gathering, acid precipitation, or forest fires. Thus, these data do not reflect the full extent of forest and biodiversity losses through degradation. Plantation refers to forest stands established artificially by reforestation for industrial and nonindustrial uses. FAO data may be particularly unreliable owing to differing national definitions and reporting systems. Data on total forest area are provided in thousands of hectares for 1990 and 1995. Total change during 1990–95 is expressed in hectares lost or gained. Negative numbers indicate a net loss of forestland while positive numbers indicate a net gain. An average annual percent change is also calculated. *Applied weight indicator:* total land area.

Figure A.7. Humanitarian Assistance Indicators
Regional Averages for USAID-Assisted Countries

See Table A.6 Notes for sources and definitions.



Displaced Persons
percent of population, 1997,
weighted by population



KEY	
AFR	Africa Bureau, assisted
ANE	ANE Bureau, assisted
ENI	ENI Bureau, assisted
LAC	LAC Bureau, assisted
USAID	USAID-assisted average
Pgm	USAID with contributing programs (see Matrix A.2B)
WB	Average for upper-middle-income countries (World Bank-defined)

Table A.6A (A.6B) ^a

USAID Goal: Lives Saved, Suffering Associated With Natural or Man-Made Disasters Reduced, and Conditions Necessary for Political or Economic Development Reestablished
Weighted Averages

	Objective 6.2 Crisis Relief		Objective 6.3 Postconflict transitions							
	Percent of displaced children under 5 malnourished	Crude mortality rate of displaced populations					Freedom Index Freedom House Classifications			
			Persons displaced by open conflict		Displaced persons as % of total population		Weighted averages		Country averages	
			thousands 1990	thousands 1997	1990	1997	1990	1997	1990	1997
Weighted Average	period average 1996–98	period average 1996–98								
USAID-Assisted Total			34,511.3	26,928.9	1.2	0.9	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.1
Sub-Saharan Africa			18,713.2	10,112.0	4.2	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.2
Asia and Near East			14,287.6	11,040.2	0.9	0.6	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.4
Eastern Europe and NIS			298.0	5,098.9	0.1	1.2	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.0
Latin America/Caribbean			1,212.5	677.9	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.6
<i>Postconflict Transition</i>			25,008.7	21,423.1	7.1	5.4	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.5
<i>Sustainable Development</i>			9,502.6	5,505.8	0.4	0.2	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.0
<i>With Contributing Programs</i>			7,519.0	6,331.0	3.6	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.3
Non-USAID Assisted			698.0	1,819.1	0.1	0.1	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.2
All Countries			36,572.8	30,280.8	0.7	0.5	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9
Income Groups										
Low Income			25,495.8	19,703.8	0.9	0.6	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.3
Lower Middle Income			5,367.7	9,438.9	0.5	0.9	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.9
Upper Middle Income			4,140.8	463.5	1.0	0.1	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6
High Income			653.5	265.0	0.1	<0.05	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2
Regions										
East Asia and the Pacific			1,046.9	1,523.8	0.1	0.1	2.7	2.9	2.0	1.9
Europe and Central Asia			30.0	4,833.9	<0.05	1.0	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.9
Latin America/Caribbean			1,279.2	1,678.3	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.4
Near East and North Africa			4,468.9	5,781.2	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.9
South Asia			9,415.1	5,138.2	0.8	0.4	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.4
Sub-Saharan Africa			18,764.2	10,651.0	3.7	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.3

Refer to annex C text for definition of summary table aggregates.

Refer to Table A.6 Notes for definition of indicators.

Refugee data are summarized as totals; no weighted averages were used.

^aTable A.6A and A.6B combined to show weighted and country averages for Freedom House data.

Table A.6C

USAID Goal: Lives Saved, Suffering Associated With Natural or Man-Made Disasters Reduced, and Conditions Necessary for Political or Economic Development Reestablished

USAID-Assisted Countries

Country	Objective 6.2 Crisis Relief		Objective 6.3 Post-conflict transitions					
	Percent of displaced children under 5 malnourished	Crude mortality rate of displaced populations	Persons displaced by open conflict		Displaced persons as % of total population		Freedom Index ^a Freedom House Classifications	
	period average 1996-98	period average 1996-98	thousands 1990	thousands 1997	1990	1997	1990	1997
USAID-Assisted Total			34,511.3	26,928.9	1.2	0.9	1.7	2.2
Sub-Saharan Africa			18,713.2	10,112.0	4.2	1.9	2.5	2.4
Angola	10.4	..	1,139.7	1,423.0	12.4	12.8	3	3
Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Burundi	6.1	1.1-1.46	186.2	748.0	3.4	11.7	3	3
Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Chad	..	..	34.4	12.0	0.6	0.2	3	3
Cote d'Ivoire	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Eritrea	..	..	..	322.5	..	8.7	..	2
Ethiopia	15.2	5.0	2,066.3	48.3	4.0	0.1	3	2
Gambia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Ghana	..	..	..	32.0	..	0.2	3	2
Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	5.0	..	0.5	..	3	2
Kenya	18.5	0.2	3.5	158.0	<0.05	0.6	3	3
Lesotho	..	..	1.0	..	0.1	..	3	2
Liberia	12.2	4.6	1,229.8	975.0	50.5	34.7	3	2
Madagascar	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Malawi	..	..	0.2	..	<0.05	..	3	1
Mali	..	..	21.4	16.0	0.3	0.2	3	1
Mauritania	14.6	0.9	60.1	55.0	3.0	2.4	3	3
Mozambique	10.2	..	3,427.5	..	24.2	..	3	2
Namibia	..	..	0.3	..	<0.05	..	2	1
Niger	..	..	3.5	10.0	0.1	0.1	3	3
Nigeria	..	..	..	51.0	..	<0.05	2	3
Rwanda	6.1	1.1-1.46	203.9	93.0	2.9	1.4	3	3
Senegal	..	..	24.4	17.0	0.3	0.2	2	2
Sierra Leone	12.2	4.6	..	797.0	..	17.2	2	3
Somalia	17.8	..	854.6	685.9	9.9	7.0	3	3
South Africa	..	..	4,140.0	5.0	12.2	<0.05	2	1
Sudan	21.9	..	4,999.1	4,353.3	20.8	16.0	3	3
Tanzania	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Uganda	11.5	0.2	312.3	310.0	1.9	1.6	2	2
Zambia	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2

Table A.6C

USAID Goal: Lives Saved, Suffering Associated With Natural or Man-Made Disasters Reduced, and Conditions Necessary for Political or Economic Development Reestablished

USAID-Assisted Countries

Country	Objective 6.2 Crisis Relief		Objective 6.3 Post-conflict transitions					
	Percent of displaced children under 5 malnourished	Crude mortality rate of displaced populations	Persons displaced by open conflict		Displaced persons as % of total population		Freedom Index ^a Freedom House Classifications	
	period average 1996-98	period average 1996-98	thousands 1990	thousands 1997	1990	1997	1990	1997
Asia and Near East			14,287.6	11,040.2	0.9	0.6	1.5	2.2
Afghanistan	4.3	..	8,027.1	3,872.2	39.3	16.0	3	3
Bangladesh	13.8	..	75.0	40.0	0.1	<0.05	2	2
Cambodia	484.5	107.0	5.6	1.0	3	3
Egypt	2	3
India	85.0	213.0	<0.05	<0.05	1	2
Indonesia	8.0	8.2	<0.05	<0.05	2	3
Iraq	15.5	..	1,029.7	1,425.8	5.7	6.7	3	3
Israel	1	1
Jordan	2	2
Korea, Dem. Rep.	3	3
Lebanon	800.0	450.0	22.0	11.0	3	3
Mongolia	3	1
Morocco	2	2
Nepal	2	2
Pakistan	2	2
Philippines	1	1
Sri Lanka	19.6	..	1,228.0	900.0	7.2	4.9	2	2
Tunisia	2	3
Vietnam	122.2	281.0	0.2	0.4	3	3
West Bank and Gaza	2,428.1	3,743.0	148.3	164.3	..	..
Yemen	3
Europe and NIS			298.0	5,098.9	0.1	1.2	2.2	1.9
Albania	3	2
Armenia	258.0	..	6.8	..	2
Azerbaijan	768.0	..	10.1	..	2
Bosnia	1,357.0	..	..	..	2
Bulgaria	3	1
Croatia	444.5	..	9.3	..	2
Cyprus	268.0	265.0	39.4	35.8	1	..
Georgia	286.0	..	5.3	..	2
Hungary	2	1
Ireland	1	1
Kazakstan	3
Kyrgyzstan	2
Lithuania	1
Moldova	2
Poland	2	1

Table A.6C

USAID Goal: Lives Saved, Suffering Associated With Natural or Man-Made Disasters Reduced, and Conditions Necessary for Political or Economic Development Reestablished

USAID-Assisted Countries

Country	Objective 6.2 Crisis Relief		Objective 6.3 Post-conflict transitions					
	Percent of displaced children under 5 malnourished	Crude mortality rate of displaced populations	Persons displaced by open conflict		Displaced persons as % of total population		Freedom Index ^a Freedom House Classifications	
	period average 1996-98	period average 1996-98	thousands 1990	thousands 1997	1990	1997	1990	1997
Romania	3	1
Russia	381.2	..	0.3	..	2
Serbia and Montenegro	3
Slovak Republic	2
Tajikistan	32.4	..	0.6	..	3
Turkey	30.0	1,260.8	0.1	2.0	2	2
Turkmenistan	3
Ukraine	2
Uzbekistan	46.0	..	0.2	..	3
Latin America/Caribbean			1,212.5	677.9	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.9
Bolivia	1	1
Brazil	1	2
Dominican Republic	1	2
Ecuador	1	2
El Salvador	437.2	4.4	8.7	0.1	2	1
Guatemala	157.4	280.0	1.7	2.6	2	2
Guyana	2	1
Haiti	0.6	..	<0.05	3	2
Honduras	22.0	..	0.4	..	1	1
Jamaica	1	1
Mexico	14.0	..	<0.05	2	2
Nicaragua	395.9	18.9	10.6	0.4	2	2
Panama	3	1
Paraguay	2	2
Peru	200.0	360.0	0.9	1.5	2	2

Refer to annex C text for definition of summary table aggregates.

Refer to Table A.6 Notes for definition of indicators.

.. Indicates data not available or no displaced populations.

^a Freedom House data reported in Table A.2 do not include additional PL 480 countries. Regional weighted averages in this table include these countries.

TABLE A.6 NOTES

USAID Goal: Lives Saved, Suffering Associated With Natural or Man-Made Disasters Reduced, and Conditions Necessary for Political or Economic Development Reestablished

Indicator: crude mortality rate for refugee populations

Sources: United Nations, Administrative Committee on Coordination, Subcommittee on Nutrition, Refugee Nutrition Information System (ACC/SCN RNIS); selected publications (1995–98) of the *Report on the Nutritional Situation of Refugees and Displaced Persons*.

Definition: Crude mortality rates in refugee populations are the number of deaths per 10,000 of the reference population per day. A normal population in a developed or developing country is around 1 per 1,000 per year, which is equivalent to 0.27/10,000 per day. Rates are given here as “times normal,” that is, as multiples of 0.27/10,000/day. (The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have proposed that above 1/10,000/day constitutes a very serious situation and above 2/10,000/day is an emergency out of control). Data are survey averages during 1996–98. *Applied weight indicator:* n/a, data coverage is insufficient for regional aggregates.

Indicator: percent of refugee children under age 5 who are wasted (weight for height)

Sources: United Nations, Administrative Committee on Coordination, Subcommittee on Nutrition, Refugee Nutrition Information System (ACC/SCN RNIS); selected publications (1995–98) of the *Report on the Nutritional Situation of Refugees and Displaced Persons*.

Definition: The percent of refugee children under 5 who are moderately or severely wasted—below minus two standard deviations, or sometimes 80 percent, from the median weight for height of the reference population. Data are from surveys of selected refugee camps during 1996–98. The quality of the indicator varies and the coverage is spotty. This indicator should be treated as a rough proxy and interpreted with caution. *Applied weight indicator:* n/a, data coverage is insufficient for regional aggregates.

Indicator: number of people displaced by open conflict

Source: U.S. Committee on Refugees, *World Refugee Survey*, 1998.

Definition: Number of people displaced by open conflict is defined here as the number of refugees by country of origin and the number of internally displaced people. Refugees are “externally displaced” persons recognized to be outside their country of nationality or habitual residence (that is, their

country of origin). These are persons displaced by man-made disasters, violence, or conflict and do not include people displaced by natural disasters nor asylum seekers. The quality of the data varies greatly. This indicator should be treated as a rough proxy and interpreted with caution. Data are for 1990 and 1997. *Applied weight indicator:* n/a.

Indicator: country classifications as free, partly free, or not free

Source: Freedom House, *Freedom in the World* annual surveys, data obtained from Freedom House.

Definition: Each year, the Freedom House survey team classifies countries as free (=1), partly free (=2), or not free (=3), based on ratings of political rights and civil liberties (each is scored sepa-

ately on a 7-point scale with 1 representing most free and 7 the least free). A country is assigned to one of the three categories based on responses to a checklist of questions about political rights and civil liberties and on the judgments of the Freedom House survey team. The numbers are not purely mechanical but reflect judgments. The classification measures the extent to which individuals enjoy rights and freedoms in each country. Broadly defined, freedom encompasses two sets of characteristics grouped under political rights and civil liberties. Political rights enable people to participate freely in the political process. Civil liberties refer to freedom to develop views, institutions, and personal autonomy apart from the state. Data are for 1987 and 1997. *Applied weight indicator:* total population.